THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII.
NUMBER 36.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

MONEY SEEMS TO BE very cheap in England. According to the last financial report from London dated the 15th July, the Bank minimum remains at 2 per cent., as it has done for the past two months, and in the open market, owing to the scarcity of trade bills and the plethora of unemployed capital, 1¼ per cent. is the current rate. In the Banks of England and France gold has gone on accumulating throughout the month, until the unprecedented figures of 30 millions sterling in the former and 80 millions in the latter have been reached, making the two establishments the holders of 110 millions of the precious metal. To all appearance the accumulation is far from having stopped. The stock in London may swell to 35 millions, and in Paris to 120 millions sterling, since the causes which have brought about the present state of matters, namely the steady yield of the producing countries and the lessening demand for bullion, are still in full operation.

THE LOSSES OF ENGLAND on the Foreign loans seem to be very great. On Turkish securities alone the amount of depreciation within the year is calculated at over sixty millions. The fall on 9 per cent. Treasury Bonds is given at 63; on the 1863 loan at 57; on that of 1865. 54; on the 1854 issue, about the same; and on the 1874, about 34. Egyptians have lost value to the extent of 37 on an average, and Peruvians are fully 50 worse The new Peruvian Government might buy up its 5 and 6 per cent. bonds at a reduction of 12¾ millions on what they were valued at last year. Partial repudiation has injured the Khedive's credit by fully 20 millions. Spanish 3 per cents., low as they were before, have contrived to sink another 12¾ millions.

IT IS STATED that a brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore in response to a special invitation from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will proceed to England. He is a great lover of sport.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S tenants at Kent presented his Lordship a welcome address on his return from India.

SIR CECIL BEADON, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, sued Alexander Fairlie Cunningham, who had formerly been with himself a Director of the Credit Foncier of England, for a libel contained in a letter to the *Times*, signed "A Shareholder and one Who Knows," dated the 16th of February, 1876. This letter contained statements that the plaintiff, who, at the express invitation of the board, had consented, in the commencement of 1874, to become chairman of the Credit Foncier, was "a plausible, specious speaker, "neither scrupulous nor veracious;" that "with that chivalry and fairness for which he has made himself famous," he had laid all the blame for previous failures on his predecessors, though two out of the four members of the board still remained on the board;" that "£3,000 was paid (for a particular purpose), notwithstanding the chairman's audacious denial;" that "he took care to conceal from the shareholders the projected contract with the Cuxhaven Docks Extension;" that "the company is in clever hands," of people who "have sharp eyes to their own interests, not to the interests of the company;" and that he "deliberately sacrificed the property of the shareholders by accepting a sum of six millions of francs for lands for which the Municipality of Brussels had since refused ten millions." Lord Coleridge, in summing up, directed the jury to consider whether the jocular treatment by the defendant's counsel of the offence admitted to have been committed by the defendant did or did not exaggerate the nature of the act. If the defendant had merely commented with adverse anger or even a stern rudeness upon Sir Cecil Beadon's administration, no legal ground of actionable complaint existed; but there was a distinction to be drawn between liberty and license, or, rather, licentiousness of speech. Was not the conduct of the defendant to the last, up to the moment of his Counsel's address in his defence, such as to impute and to insist and persist in imputing dishonorable conduct to the plaintiff? Character which was something to every one, was everything to some, and to a man of Sir Cecil Beadon's distinguished career was a priceless possession, with which he might fairly hope to enjoy the evening of his life in peace. Such remarks upon such a person should not be lightly made nor considered of little culpability, being observations, to one in the plaintiff's position, in the highest degree offensive and discrediting, and constituted a libel unjustified, unproved, and, till the very last, unexcused. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages £200.

DISCONTENT appears to be prevailing to a serious extent among the working men of New York. A correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"Fifteen hundred working men met in the park, and heard inflammatory denunciations of the city authorities. They then marched in a body to the City Hall, and demanded from the acting Mayor, the Public Works Commissioner, and the Controller employment on the public works. The Mayor Mr. Wickham, whom they held responsible for the reduction of wages, discountenances public improvements, and was purposely absent. The working men asserted that it was the duty of the Government to continue the public improvements, and provide employment for the starving working classes. A general strike of the stevedores for an advance of wages began this morning. The shipping agents announced instead of a reduction. Unskilled workmen continue to labour under police protection. Further demonstrations of working men are anticipated."

Hard days these!

WE HAVE received a copy of a Spanish paper entitled the *Tunel Inter-Continental* It is intended to be published simultaneously in England, France and Spain. The number before us was published in Madrid in June 1876. The questions which this periodical proposes to discuss are technological, geological, mechanical, commercial and financial, relating to Europe, India and Africa It will also contain discussions, thoughts, and opinions of scientific corporations and accounts of recent geographical discoveries.

FROM THE latest official report on the prospects of agriculture in Burmah there is every reason to expect an abundant harvest. The rainfall is fully equal to the annual average, and the ploughing and other agricultural cattle have not suffered to any great extent from disease.

THE DELHI GAZETTE notices a new game, called the "Imperial Game of Hindustan." The play board consists of a map of India, divided into numerous squares, with a number of towns designated by circles. The players move counters over the squares, the object of the white counters being to surround and take the towns, the red counters being moved into position to prevent their capture. If white with his pieces, which are very numerous, succeeds in capturing ten towns, he is considered to have won the game; but red, by skilful playing, can prevent this. The game, which is very ingenious, is published by Mr. Wyld, the eminent geographer. We'll learn to check Russia yet!

TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

THE DEATH is reported, from Zurich, of a man who may fairly claim to have set a most determined example of self-inflicted penance on record. His name was Amstein. Thirty years ago he fell in love, and, like most lovers, he got jealous. One day, while under the sway of the green-eyed monster, he said something disparaging about his sweetheart. The offended beauty resolved to punish him, and Amstein, to regain her favor was forced to swear that he would not speak another word for the next twelve months. But before the year of silence expired, the young lady suddenly died; and Amstein, not having been relieved from his oath by the lips of his sweetheart, vowed to remain dumb until he rejoined her in the next world. And he kept his word. For thirty years he was never heard to speak, and he died mute to all around him. Such examples of self-inflicted penance from religious motives are not unknown in India.

A SOCIETY has been started in France for the formidable purpose of prosecuting "voyages of study" round the world. M. de Lesseps has interested himself in the project, and next year a fine steamer of 1,200 horse-power will take a cargo of boys, with tutors, regulations, and everything necessary to enjoyment, on a long cruise, in which pleasure is to be duly seasoned with instruction.

A SENSATIONAL tale comes all the way from America. It is to the effect that the Great Kaiser Wilhelm has a wife residing in that country! An elderly lady, according to the *New York Sunday Mercury*, has taken up her residence in a sumptuously furnished house in Lexington Avenue, and claims to have been married to the present Emperor of Germany so far back as 1825. She is said to have first met Prince William at the great review which his father, King Frederic William III, held at the battle field of Katzbach, in 1825. The lady's father, Count Frederic Dohna, owned at that time a splendid country seat near Liegnitz, where he entertained the King and his second son Prince William in right royal style. Countess Dohna was but sixteen years old at the time The Prince fell madly in love, and after a few days, clandestine marriage was effected by the aid of a young country parson who did not know the bridegroom. The latter gave his name as William, Count Brandenburg, and his occupation as that of an officer in the guards. The lady was sent to Berlin and installed in a house in the finest part of the town, and in all his letters the Prince addressed her as his wife. She bore him three sons, two of whom are superior officers in the Prussian army, and a third holds a prominent position in the diplomatic service. A forced separation was afterwards effected.

THE BEHAR HERALD publishes the judgment of the Joint Magistrate of Sarun in which he convicts the local Police of gross abuse of power. We give the following facts from the judgment:

"The specific allegation against the accused are as follows:—By order of Baboo Shankar Pershad, two of the accused individualised by name assaulted the constables with *lathis* and the rest with bricks and clods, Two sugar bamboo poles have been produced in Court as the instruments used in the attack on the Police.

§3. The result of the trial has gone to show not only that the charge on the part of the Police is fictitious and fabricated but that their proceedings and behaviour throughout have been a most extraordinary and arbitrary character, and I confess that when the real facts of the Inspector's conduct were revealed on the 12th under cross examination by the Counsel for the defence, I expected Mr. Meares would have abandoned the prosecution and asked for a finding of acquittal on the charges. It seemed to me then to be so very probable that the Inspector had misled him into a false position that I thought he should have been only too glad to adopt such a means of escape from it and of thereby making some reparation to the accused for their suffering, at the hands of his subordinates.

The residence of the leading accused Baboo Shankar Pershad is in one of the main streets of Chaprah city flanked by shops of well-to-do merchants and traders. The Baboo's premises were invaded by a *posse* of Police about 3 P. M. Yet the Inspector asks evidence to a story that not a single shop or house in the neighbourhood was then open that he could not find a single person of respectability in the neighbourhood to witness his entry over the premises and that the street was entirely deserted except by one Haruvant Sahie a man judiciously declared to be a "notorious character" and repeatedly committed for violence and breaches of the peace and to other men Shuba Singh and Bhagrith Ahir shewn by a case instituted against three of them in February last by Hanwant's own brother Ghulab Sahi, to be associates and members of the same set. He further wants it believed that he was wholly unacquainted with these persons and ignorant of their previous history; that he met Hanwant walking along by accident "convenient" to the Baboo's residence and a little further on, and the other two loafing about also by accident without any preconcert whatever or inkling that such persons would be there abouts. Now although as Mr. Meares puts it at that time of the day business is generally suspended the traders are taking their siesta, yet the story of the Inspector is so incredible that I find no escape from Mr. Sutharland's conclusion that he met these three men of low character and mean class by prearrangement and that he purposely introduced them into the Baboo's premises to disgrace and dishonour him.

I think it is to be regretted that Mr. Meares seeing the Baboo's condition permitted the Inspectors to march him back to the thannah to give bail and did not either take bail himself or suggest to the Baboo the use of a conveyance.

From all the circumstances of the case and from the public scandal and excited state of feeling about it, I am impressed with the idea that there is some thing as between the Inspector and the Baboo at the bottom of the whole affair which it has suited neither of them to divulge. Be this as it may, even if I am grossly mistaken in my diagnosis of the Inspector's action, there is no credible independent and indifferent evidence in support of the story of Police, and circumstances as far as they have been elicited are against it. I must therefore acquit all the accused and have to express my regret that Mr. Meares by some want of consideration and circumspection allowed his subordinates to make him their instrument in the development of a grave Public scandal, and that he did not see fit to withdraw his countenance of the prosecution after the Inspector's disclosures of his own misconduct.

We observe that Mr. Meares has been promoted to the District Superintendentship of Gya. Is this the way our Government takes notice of abuse of power on the part of subordinate officers?

THE PIONEER thus familiarly disposes of the proposal for a uniform coinage for England and India:

"We may most readily expose the difficulty of the scheme by proposing that instead of printing currency notes of the kind with which we are all here familiar, the Government of India should print facsimiles of the notes issued, say by the bank of France. We might then revel in *billets de mille francs* as if

we were so many Monaco cropiers; but unfortunately when the beautiful engravings were taken home to Europe, the French, Government might decline to cash them. The florin is a bank note for 2s., printed on a piece of silver worth considerably less, and the British Government would certainly refuse to recognise any but its own promises to pay"

But this was not exactly our proposal. What we suggested was that a common coin should be introduced, which should be equally current in England and India. If the florin or any other coin be declared legal tender in England, who will be able to refuse it? As for the intrinsic value of silver that has nothing to do with its monetary power. What is the intrinsic value of the paper on which the currency note is printed, and yet it is held equivalent for the sum tallying with its denomination.

THE NAME of Mr. A. N. Webster has been removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates in Chittagong. Will the Government be good enough to publish the reason?

FOLLOWING the example of Indapore, Poona, Nassick, and other places, the inhabitants of Rutnagherry have, with due formality, established a "Niyaya Sabha" for the private settlement of civil disputes arising in their midst without having recourse to the ordinary courts of justice The European officers support this move.

IT IS SAID that there were no less than six hundred reporters at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. It took a brigade of soldiers to clear the seats appropriated to them, which had been occupied by other persons.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jonye sends us the following complaint anent the house assessment under the Road Cess Act:

"Owing to arbitrary and capricious assessment of houses, under the Road Cess Act the people are suffering much. They were not aware when the assessment of their houses was made and by whom until they were called upon to pay the bills. The *amlah* who came to make assessments about a year and half ago, did not consult the villagers and the owners of houses. At his own sweet will, he made estimates of the value of some of the houses and left some without entering them in his list. Dwelling-houses the present value of which is not more than Rs. 300 are assessed at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum. Thus his estimate is generally wrong and hence there is great of discontent.

Petitions were made to the proper authorities but as usual in such cases no order was given to remedy the evil. As the burden of the tax will have to be borne permanently by the people, it is hoped that the Government will appoint assessors possessing the necessary qualification for the duty. Why should not a punchayat be appointed and entrusted with the duty?"

THE STATESMAN gives an extract from the *Galaxy*, a London paper, which furnishes an amusing account of the office routine at the India House. The writer, who took service for a few months at the India Office, thus records his experience:

"There is an office for messengers, as they are called in each corridor, of which there are six in the India Office. I asked the head messenger, an old man of sixty, when the clerks might be expected. "Sir," he answered, "they rarely come before eleven o'clock, and often later." Sure enough, it was a quarter past eleven before they began to drop in. To change their coats, arrange their papers, and interchange mututinal civilities occupied the time until noon. Then the work began—the Secretaries of departments arrived—papers, documents of all sorts were asked for, and the labour of writing and rushing about was quite alarming for full one hour. The clock striking one, the time had arrived for luncheon. Work was suspended, and for nearly an hour the business of consuming mutton chops, cold beef, salads, and pale ale waxed fast and furious. But before 2 P. M. the occupation at the desks was resumed, only interrupted by an occasional glance at a newspaper, a novel, or a periodical. The clock strikes four, and up jumps every body. Desks are cleared, office coats doffed, and out-of-door habiliments donned, and away goes the whole establishment—after about three hours of actual labour!"

"There are three hundred or four hundred employes in the India Office, the greater portion of whom have entered as youths of eighteen on £90 or £100 per annum. Every year they obtain an increase of £10 to their salaries, and by the time they have been twenty years in the office they have become the merest machines, on £300 a-year. Then they obtain a step higher with large salaries and a larger annual increment, but very few of the number in the interval have been called upon to use their brains. They have been little else than copying-clerks, taking no kind of interest in their duty, and generally living beyond their incomes"

"The whole concern is a shameful tax on the resources of India, from the revenues of which country all the money is derived, which goes to the support of the establishment"

And year after year we are told that the Home Government enforces the strictest economy.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* gives the following description of Mrs. Bravo:

"She must have been very handsome when young. She is about thirty-one years old. She is still very interesting, but her face wears a worn and somewhat faded look. As the papers may not have yet described her appearance, let me explain that she is very slightly below middle hight, though her general apparance may be said to be that of a fine woman. She has somewhat prominent, well-chiselled nose, with finely thin, cut nostrils, and lips well turned, but slightly thin, and presenting an appearance of force of character. Her forehead is massive, and just a little masculine, but too flat in development of the faculties of imagination. Her hair is really dark, though dye has given to it the fashionable golden brown hue. She has dark gray eyes, which are full, prominent, and expressive. Though her face portrays a sense of determination, she wears the expression of a deep sorrow. Life would seem to her to have lost all its hope. If faces have histories, hers seemed to have one filled with shattered plans and unavailling regrets"

MR. COWIE, manager of the Rangoon Oil works, has invented a machine for the utilization of Rice refuse. It consists of a furnace so arranged that while the whole or nearly the whole of the combustible matter in the husk is consumed and used for heating purposes the ash, which forms fully a fifty of the whole and has always been the principal bugbear against its use as fuel, is removed without interfering with the regular supply of heat or of fresh supplies of fuel. It is so constructed that it can be easily and cheaply adopted to any kind of existing boiler, or to any purpose for which coal or wood is now required as fuel while in the case of new boilers, the cost it is said will be actually less than the cost of building boilers and furnances to burn wood or coal. The Paddy husk is put into the furnance just as it comes from the Rice Mill without mixture with anything or of any kind, and it there burns with a large flame, and gives out a most intense heat, while the ashes fall to the bottom of the furnance, and can be removed without interfering in the slightest degree with the supply of heat, the fires being capable of burning as long as may be required; in point of fact the longer the better. One of the fires in the Rangoon Oil works was kept going for 60 hours with not only no decrease but actually with an increase of heat. The ash as usually removed from the furnance is of a greyish black colour and contains a small quantity of Carbon (although if kept long enough in the furnace it will become perfectly white) this Carbon is finely disemminated through the siliceous matter of the ash. This will form a valuable manure for the Paddy fields, returning to the soil as it does the valuable mineral matters which have been extracted from it or it may be used for the filtration of water as it has almost the same composition as the silicate Carbon. It is calculated that some mills, which consume ten tons of coal a day, by using this fuel may make a saving of about Rs 50,000 per annum.

IN HIS new novel entitled Ahmed le fellah, M. About has the following highly reprehensible remarks about Europeans coming to the East. "Oh the strange! And must it be that the orient judge us all from such specimens! I recollect in spite of myself that one day at Sentari, as I was walking alone upon the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus my attention was drawn by a long band of dead things, broken, corrupted, half-destroyed, that the wave brought forward and drew back by turns, and at last abandoned as if in disgust. This waif, without form, without color, and without name, does it not resemble a little the emigration of human refuse, that an invisible current pushes continually towards the east of the Medeteranean." M. About's remarks of course principally apply to French emigrants to Egypt. We trust the Photographic Society of Paris will duly take notice of the paragraph and expel the writer from their body.

WE ARE glad to see that the praise which we were the first to accord to Miss Toru Dutt's recent work "A Sheaf gleaned in French fields" has been echoed by all the Press of India. The *Englishman* says, "there is evidence of rare ability, promise of great achievement in this volume of poetry by a young Bengali lady;" the *Friend of India*, that "it deserves high commendation; the *Indian Charivari*, that "but for the name of the author nobody would have discovered that it was the production of a native of this country," and that "the versions were most graceful and showed a knowledge both of English and French that would not have disgraced the most polished of British-born translators," and the *Calcutta Review*, that "it is a collection of charmingly light and tasteful translations pleasing by its intrinsic beauties, and interesting as shewing the high degree of natural taste, improved by culture and refinement, which may be found amongst the daughters of this country." A Madras paper.—the *Standard*, while praising the book as "containing some of the brightest efforts of the French Muse put in a neat and attractive English dress, in which the spirit and the life of the originals are preserved in a remarkably successful manner," falls into a mistake about the sex of the writer, very pardonable in an editor necessarily ignorant of Bengal, and unfamiliar with its nomenclature. Some of the English papers have also favorably noticed the book, and we understand, a second edition of it is to be published in England

THURSDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

A JESSORE CORRESPONDENT passes a glowing eulogy upon the official career of Mr. Smith, the late Magistrate of Jessore promoted to the Commissionership of the Chittagong Division. We are sorry we cannot afford space for the whole letter, though we agree with all that our correspondent says about Mr. Smith. Our correspondent prefaces his letter with the remark that "his (Mr. Smith's) useful services as a Magistrate of this district have won for him a name which will be long remembered as being inseparably associated with numberless proofs of strict English justice which the people invariably received at his hands." "The services for which Mr. Smith deserves special mention are the bold and fearless way in which the Meares' and Voucher's cases were disposed of by him; the equitable view he took of a case sent up by the Sub-divisional officer of Magoora Mr. Deare, in which though the ryots were found guilty of the charges brought against them, he at once saw what part had been played by their Zemindar Mr. Clarke, whom he summoned and tried and fined; the punishment he gave to the notorious Gopal Sing, a Police Darogah or Inspector of Muniramporo who taking advantage of his position ill-treated and oppressed suspected criminals and others. Not the least noticeable of Mr. Smith's services was the anxiety and solicitude he evinced in the welfare of the poor ryots of the Raja of Chunchura, who were grievously oppressed by his amlah. At his instance the Raja reformed his establishment and dismissed the obnoxious amlah."

A CORRESPONDENT from Commillah writes to say that the town of Commillah is in the jaws of two contending elements, fire and water. Fire has nearly devastated the town and the river threatens to swallow it It has risen so high that fears are entertained of the embankment giving way and of the submersion of the whole of the surrounding country under water. We are glad to learn that the Magistrate Mr. Alexander is thoughtfully watchful to avert the catastrophe.

OUR GHATAL CORRESPONDENT informs us that the late heavy rains and the flood, which has followed the same, have nearly washed off the aman rice plants and make the prospects of the ouse crop doubtful. We regret to learn that the culpable neglect of the local municipality regarding conservancy and roads continues unabated. There is it appears no foundation for the rumour, that the status of the local school will be raised, but we have much confidence in the energy and single-mindedness of its worthy Secretary Babu Pearylal Mookerjee, who will not we hope neglect the improvement of the school, if it is not altogether destitute of the elements of progress.

IT IS STATED that His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a visit to the Valley of the Roses. This is the first time that a British Viceroy will visit Kashmir.

THE GOVERNOR of Herat informs the Amir of Cabul, that the various Turkoman tribes are clamouring for help in resisting the further advance and encroachments of the Russians, who are making extensive preparations, and laying in great stores of Commissariat supplies and munitions of war, with the intention of advancing on, and capturing Merv, in the beginning of the ensuing winter season.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has refused to comply with the request of the Chamber of Commerce to close the public offices in Calcutta, on account of Durga Pujah, for five days only.

THE BEGUM of Bhopal has consented to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the London National Indian Association, and has made a handsome donation to its Funds. Her Highness has thanked Miss Carpenter for her efforts in the cause of Native female education.

A BENGALI stands first this year in the list of the students who have passed the examination in the Rurki College. His name is Krishna Chunder Bundopadhya. He wins two prizes of Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 250.

WE ARE sorry to record the death at Aden of Major Bowie, Inspector General of Jails in Bengal, who left India a short time ago. He was formerly in the Police service, and manfully struggled to preserve the independence of that service. About three years ago he contributed some trenchant articles to the *Calcutta Review* on the Bengal Police, which attracted considerable public notice. He was an able and conscientious officer, and a warm friend of the natives.

THE ENGLISHMAN hears that a commission, consisting of the Advocate-General, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, and Mr. J O'Kinealy, has been appointed to enquire into, and report upon, some complaints that have reached the Bengal Government in connection with the office of the Legal Remembrancer. Our contemporary gives no particulars, but we hear that the Commission has been appointed to report on Mr. Kilby, the newly appointed Assistant Legal Remembrancer. Mr. Kilby is reputed to be a friend

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and pootege of Mr. Secretary Mangles. The Advocate-General, we are told, has declined to sit on the Commission as he had advised Mr. Bell in reporting against Mr Kilby.

THE NEW COUNCIL of Regency at Puttiala, it seems, has commenced its work in right earnest. Fifteen families, who were banished upon one of the late Maharaja's fits of frenzy, have been permitted to return, and all their property which had been confiscated will be restored to them.

THE EAST states that the Bengal Government has lately ruled that District Magistrates and their subordinates should not try any case in which they may be directly or indirectly interested or in which there may be any grounds for imputing partiality to their proceedings. Interested in what way? As private individuals or public officers?

FRIDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE BEHAR HERALD published the other day an official letter from an Executive Engineer to a contractor in which the latter was described as *gabbling like an idiotic woman*, and *chattering like a monkey*. Our contemporary says that the contractor Babu Nemy Churn Mookerjea applied to Government for leave to prosecute the Executive Engineer for defamation. The Babu having received no answer to his application, has since instituted against the Engineer a suit for damages for the use of defamatory and insulting language.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the minute of the Chief Justice on the administration of Justice in the Mofussil, the best part of which we gave in our last. Our contemporary does not give "the preface by the Duke of Sutherland and annotations by other members of the Prince of Wales' Staff." to which he made a polite and pointed allusion the other day.

THE PIONEER is doing its best to incite the European feeling against the proposal of Lord Salisbury to appoint competent natives to covenanted posts. The latest rumour according to our contemporary is that "the Secretary of State has pointed out to the Government of India that memberships and secretaryships of the Board of Revenue are appointments admirably adapted for natives." The writer remarks: "It is impossible to describe adequately the feelings of indignation and contempt for the sagacity of the constituted authorities, to which ordinarily cool and long-headed men in the Lower Provinces are giving utterance in connexion with the unfortunate project on which this ridiculous rumour hinges." Give a dog a bad name and then hang it!

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW has a remarkable article on the "Growth of the German Naval Power." The same causes which have made first the Prussian and then the German army the most perfect in Europe, have been at work in the formation of their Navy. Since 1871, the progress of the German Navy has been singularly rapid. Wilhelmshaven and Kiel have been impregnably fortified, and the dockyard of the former bids fair to become one of the first in the world. By the revised naval scheme of 1873, the strength of the German navy was fixed at eight ironclad frigates, six ironclad corvettes, seven monitors, and two batteries, besides seventy unarmoured ships. And such energy has been displayed in carrying this plan into execution, that the eight frigates are all but completed; two ironclad corvettes are launched, and two are nearly ready; six torpedo vessels are finished, and several gunboats. All these ironclads are on the latest pattern, and carry Krupp guns of very heavy calibre. Their newness in itself is an element of strength, and their sea-going qualities have been proved by long and dangerous voyages. The German fleet is already one of the first in the world, and though numerically weak, represents "an effective force more than equivalent to an equal number of vessels in the service of any other power."

THE NORTH WEST HIGH COURT has sent in its remonstrance in the Fuller case. The letter has been forwarded by the North West Government, urging strongly a review of the orders of the Government of India, particularly regarding Mr. Leeds. We hope the High Court's letter and Lord Lytton's reply thereto will be published without delay.

RUMOURS from China are, it is said, to the effect that the Yunnan mission is likely, after all, to have an unfavourable result; that Sir Thomas Wade has demanded that the Governor of Yunnan should be brought to trial for the death of Margary; that the Chinese Government has refused this; that great disagreement is the cause of Sir Thomas Wade's removal to Shangai, and that on the whole the prospect has never been uglier than it is now.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1876.—A careful analysis by Mr. William Stokes of the official returns for the present House of Commons, gives these startling particulars:—War members, 240; commercial members, 124; agricultural members, 133; lawyers, 125. The war members consist of the following:—Captains, 77; Lieutenant Colonels, 40; Colonels, 12; Majors and Major-Generals, 28; Lieutenants and Cornets, 19; war members by close family relationship, 17; naval service, 9; officially connected with the "service," 38; total, 240. The representation of the people of Great Britain by the members of the present House is in the following proportions:—The war members represent a population of 12,750,769, the number of electors being 969,720; the commercial members represent 7,960,076, and 929,483 electors; the agricultural members represent 6,900,417, and 445,844 electors; and the legal profession represents 5,351,833 and 551,289, electors.

SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

AT THE last meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal Mr. Money moved that seven Directors be elected, two of whom should be non-commercial. The motion was not seconded, and consequently fell to the ground. No one spoke about the representation of the native interest in the Direction.

THE CIVILIAN TREASURER of Mussuri, it is stated, has bolted with Rs. 30,000. It is not often that one hears of a Civilian deserting his post.

THE PROSPECTS of the indigo crop in Bengal for this season are reported to be very bad. The crop will be a very short one; and although of late years planters have experienced hard times on more than one occasion, the forthcoming crop it is believed will be the worst known, and it is feared will be the means of closing up altogether many indigo factories which are at present working upon a limited capital.

THE NAME and title of the new Maharaja of Puttiala is as follows:—His Highness the most noble Furzund Khas Dowlut Englshya Munsoor Zuman Ameer Ool Omrah, Maharaja Rajgan Dheraj Rajessur Sree Maharaja Rajendra Sing, Mohendur Bahadoor, Maharaja Puttiala. Mohendur is the surname of the Puttialla King, just as Scindiah and Holkar are the surnames of the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore.

IT IS SAID that the three leading features of the approaching Delhi Durbar will be the review of the troops, the Star of India Chapter, at which the proclamation will be read, and a monster State dinner, at which, in addition to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, all the Indian Princes and Chiefs will be present. We believe the Princes will be mere spectators.

AT A LATE MEETING of the Town Council of Bombay the Municipal Commissioner announced that the Bombay Government, in consequence of the recent Financial Resolution of the Government of India, would be unable to make any contribution towards the cost of the Police. This means that the ratepayers must raise Rs. 90,000 to meet the Police expenditure.

SIR SALAR JUNG was received with due honor at Bombay. He was received at the Apollo Bunder by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, the Resident Under-Secretary, and the Oriental Translator to Government. Amongst those present were Mr. W. G. Pedder, Messrs. Hall, Maxwell, Captain Robinson, and a number of Mahomedan gentlemen. Major Proudfoot and some of the Hyderabad officials went on board the steamer to meet His Excellency. A guard-of-honor from the 20th N.I. was present, and a salute was fired from the Apollo Bunder Battery. The Bombay Mahomedans presented him an address. Sir Salar Jung in reply stated that he had received great honours in England, not only from the Government, but also from the public. He had derived great benefit from what he had seen abroad, and the experience he had gained had only added to the desire he had always felt to civilize the natives of the country, and he was in hopes that his efforts in the future would show that he had profited by his experience.

"AN EMPRESS RUPEE," it is said, is in contemplation. We hope this opportunity will be taken for the introduction of a common coin in India and England.

WE OBSERVE that the first five volumes of Dr. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal have been issued. Why have they not been issued to the Press? The North West *Gazetteers* are regularly supplied to the Press.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 25th *August*—Fighting before Alexinatz continues indecisive. Latest advices from Cape Coast states that the blockade of Dahomey Coast continues. The king is defiant, and threatens massacre of Europeans in his power.

26th August—The press approves of Lord Lytton's reprimand in the Fuller case. Nikita concurs in the action of Prince Milan in summoning consular body at Belgrade. According to Servian official despatches after six days' fighting before Alexinatz the Servians made a successful attack on the Turkish Right Wing. Turks were routed and retreated.

28th August—Despite Servian peace overtures, fighting continues, The Servian victory at Alexinatz is confirmed, and General Tchernieff has resumed the offensive. Popular feeling in Belgrade is adverse to peace.

30th August—Numerous meetings have been held in England denouncing Turkish atrocities. Fighting has been renewned near Alexinatz on Monday. According to private telegrams results indecisive. Many Russian officers killed and wounded.

31st August—According to Turkish official despatches their troops gradually gaining ground near Alexinatz; preparations for assault being made. Newspaper correspondents generally agree that Servians have much magnified victories. Peace negotiations continue; nothing transpired relative to terms for peace. Rothschild issued American Funding Loan of 300 million dollars, bearing interest at 4½ per cent yearly.

Constantinople, 26*th August*—The foreign Ambassadors opened negotiations for peace between the Turks and the Servians.

29th August—The Porte resolved to make an armistice dependent on previous knowledge of the bases of peace.

Belgrade, 25*th August*—Prince Milan summoned consular body to the Palace yesterday evening. A joint mediation of Powers has been proposed, as well as an armistice.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. IX. Part 3 1876. 2. Report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for 1875. 3. The Indian Budget for 1876. Remarks on the Financial Position of the Government of India. By John Dacosta, late senior partner of the firm of Ashburner and Co. London. 4. Indian Public Works Finance and the Fall in Silver, a letter to the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury. By Martin Wood 5. Report on the Police Administration of British Burmah for 1875. 6. Six Principal Ragas of the Hindus. By Dr. Showrendramohun Tagore, President, Bengal Music School. 7 The Colonial Intelligencer, August 1876. 8. Remarkable Criminal Trials in Bengal. By Lex. 9. The Aitareya Aranayeka of the Rig Veda with the commentary of Sayana Acharya edited by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. 10. Gyanunkur and Protibimbo a monthly journal and review, Vol, IV. No. 8 for Assar 1283 B. E. 11. The National Magazine, a monthly journal of Literature, Philosophy, Science and Politics, Vol. II. Part I. for April 1876.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

A Lecture on the "General Properties of Matter" will be delivered by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, at the Association Building, No. 210 Bow-Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 7th September at 7½ P.M.

Donors of Rupees 50 and upwards and monthly subscribers will be admitted free, and are requested to apply for tickets to the clerk at the office of the Association any day (except Sunday) between 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers annas 8 Tickets may be purchased at the office of the Association any day (except Sunday) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., and up to 7½ P. M. on the day of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

II.

WELL does Sir Richard Garth say that "at the present time the Government of India could confer no greater blessing upon its subjects, so far as the administration of justice is concerned, than to provide for them really efficient Courts of Appeal in the Mofussil, upon which they could confidently depend." His Lordship justly remarks: "If you mean to continue Appellate Courts in the Mofussil, don't let them be a sham; don't waste the money of the public and of the suitors by providing Courts of Appeal, which either do more harm than good, or which are merely expensive conduit pipes, through which the suitor is compelled to pass in order to find his way to the High Court." But how is the present state of things to be remedied? Under the existing system the Civilians have not the necessary legal education and knowledge. The Chief Justice writes that "Mr. Markby doubts very much whether 11 Civilian Judges can be found, with sufficient experience and legal knowledge to perform the duties efficiently, and to command the confidence of the public. I confess that from what I have been able to ascertain, I much fear that he is right; and I perfectly agree with him, that unless a sufficient number of really efficient men can be found in the Civil Service, the Government should look elsewhere." His

Lordship accordingly says: "In this respect everything of course must depend on the Government. If the separation between the executive and judicial service is honestly carried out—not in name only but in reality; if the salaries of executive and judicial officers are fairly and equally adjusted, so as not to give the executive an undue preference or superiority over the Judicial Service; and lastly, if proper steps are taken to secure a sound, legal training and education for those members of the Civil Service who are to be employed in judicial duties, we may then hope to find Civilian Judges properly qualified, either as members of the appellate bench or otherwise, to do credit to themselves and to the service of which they are members." We entirely agree, but the question recurs how is the object aimed at to be accomplished. In our humble opinion there is but one remedy—the separation of the executive and judicial services. A faint attempt was made by Sir George Campbell, but it was in the wrong direction. The injurious character of that measure was vigorously criticized by the High Court in its letter to the Government of India dated the 26th May 1873. That measure as the High Court observed was in reality a plan for reducing at a stroke the salaries of 11 or 12 District Judges from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,000 and those of three additional Judges from Rs. 2,166 to the same rate of Rs. 2,000 in order that some Collector-Magistrates may receive salaries of Rs. 2,250, and the remainder "*for the present*" Rs. 1,800 a month. "A successful district Judge," the Court remarked, "must combine in himself a good many valuable and by no means usual qualities. He should be acute and sensible, laborious and energetic, patient and vigilant, just and sympathetic: he should be a good linguist and a good man of business: he should know the people well, and in these days, he ought to be something of a lawyer. A combination of these qualities is by no means common and as judicial duties are laborious, of a sedentary kind, and involve a greater strain upon the mental powers than merely executive functions; to men trained in the school of the Civil Service, the office has not been for itself attractive, but has been accepted by all the average and some of the better men of the service, whether possessed of judicial ability or not, because the grade of District Judge afforded the largest class appointments to which they could reasonably look, with a fairly sufficient salary attached." This was certainly not a healthy state of things, but it will be worse when the only attraction, good pay, is withdrawn. Sir George Campbell in reply to the High Court wrote: "The Lieutenant Governor does not propose to carry on the reduction of the first class Judges faster than will admit of maintaining those officers, who have claims in their present position as already proposed, and this completely obviates that part of the High Court's objections—no harm being done to any one." But this was only a partial concession. The large question of a separate judicial service remains open, and we beseech Sir Richard Garth to direct his attention to this vitally important question. Without a separate judicial service we fear there is no prospect of improvement in the quality of the judicial ability of the Civilians. Sir William Grey considered this subject in a letter dated the 1st December 1869, in which he thus contrasted the prospects of the executive and judicial services: "Leaving out of account, on the one hand the Judgeships of the High Court and on the other the Lieutenant Governorship and the appointment of members of the Board of Revenue and Secretaries to the local Government, besides the chance of appointments as Members of the Supreme Council and Secretaries to the Government of India, as prizes which about counterbalance one another in the two branches of the service, the following Table exhibits the appointments in the judicial and executive branches respectively, as they now stand:

EXISTING JUDICIAL

a—Presidency Appointments.

		Rs.
1	Legal Remembrancer ...	30,000
1	Registrar, High Court ...	20,400
2		50,400

b.—District Appointments.

27	Judges, at	...	30,000	8,10,000
3	" "	...	26,000	78,000
22	Joint-Magistrates at	...	10,800	2,37,600
11	" " "	...	8,400	92,400
3	Asst. Magistrates at	...	6,000	18,000
66				12,36,000
Total 68	Appointments ...		...	12,86,400

EXISTING EXECUTIVE:

a—Presidency and Miscellaneous Appointments.

1	Collector of Customs	...	36,000
2	Opium Agents at 33,000	...	66,000
2	Secretaries Board of Revenue	...	58,000
1	Deputy Collector of Customs, mean salary	...	19,200
1	Superintendent of Stamps	...	18,000
2	Under-Secretaries to Government	...	30,000
2	Survey Officers	...	23,800
1	Registrar General, mean salary	...	19,800
12			2,75,800

b—District Appointments.

8	Commissioners at		35,000	2,80,000
23	District Officers at	...	23,000	5,29,000
13	" " "	...	18,000	1,34,000
44				10,43,000
56	Appointments at			13,18,800

Since Sir George Campbell's scheme of parallel promotion has come into operation the prospects of the executive service have become much better. The partial separation of the two services which that scheme provides is practically no improvement. Sir George proposed that if any Civilian should early shew a predilection for law, he might be allowed the option of taking to the judicial line. That was to say the Joint-Magistrate, whose work was chiefly judicial, might be promoted to the junior grade Judgship or to the 2nd grade Magistrate-Collectorship. In the former case the officer would be too young to be entrusted with the powers of a District Civil and Sessions Judge. He ought to be made to pass through a further noviciate to qualify himself for the plenary powers of the District Judge. In the latter case the link of judicial experience would be broken, for the moment the "Joint" is promoted to the rank of Magistrate-Collector, he will have little judicial work to perform. Then the training of a Joint-Magistrate we submit is not sufficient for a District Judge. His judicial work is purely criminal, while that of the District Judge is both Civil and Criminal. The only class of civil work, which formerly used to devolve on the Magistrate-Collector, was the Rent cases under Act X. of 1859, but the jurisdiction over these cases has been since transferred to the Civil Courts. Mr. Dampier's plan of having Assistant Judges of several grades vested with civil and criminal powers, would remedy this defect. It should be borne in mind that there is nothing new in this plan. It has been long in operation in the Presidency of Bombay and is working there satisfactorily. Both the training and prospects of promotion held out under Mr. Dampier's plan are calculated to secure for the bench a better class of men than is now the case. We give below the scheme recommended by Sir William Grey:

Accepting it as determined, that a separate judicial service is to be created which will ensure for those who are eventually to become Judges, a continuous training in judicial work, the problem before the Government is how best to alter the present constitution of the Civil Service so as to effect this object? The conditions under which this question should apparently be determined are these: *first*, the change should be effected with the least possible disturbance of existing administrative arrangements; *secondly*, it should involve as little change as possible in the prospects, as regards pay and position, of the members of the Civil Service.

The first of these conditions almost necessarily leads to the following plan, which has the advantage of being both very simple in itself and of effectually fulfilling the required conditions. It is to carry to completion the tendency, which as shewn above, has displayed itself of late years, to confine the Joint-Magistrate to judicial duties leaving the executive to another Officer, who is represented by the present Magistrate-Collector. The former Officer, who might be called Assistant Judge, would under the proposed arrangement be unavailable for executive work, and to him would fall the chief share of the criminal judicial work of the district. The Assistant Judges and the Judges would form a distinct judicial branch, the promotion being made direct from the former post to the latter.

This re-organisation will not make it necessary to increase the number of Judges. Those districts which at present have non-resident Judges will continue to be attached, in respect of the Judge's jurisdiction, to an adjacent district. Of District Officers, also the number requires no alteration, as there is already one to each district. But the number of Joint-Magistracies is not sufficient to give one Assistant Judge to each district, and the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, therefore, to complete the number by attaching to the minor districts the at present unattached Joint-Magistracies (eleven in number), and by creating three new ones.

It is no part of the scheme, nor is it advisable in itself, that the separation of executive and judicial functions should be carried out in the grades below the Joint-Magistrates. While filling these lower appointments, whether in a Civil Station, or as a Sub-divisional Officer, the Covenanted Civil Servant is learning his work, and gaining a knowledge of the people, of the law, and of the system of administration. It is clearly to his advantage that this education should be a general one, and at the same time it would not be possible in these appointments to make division into executive and Judicial, without incurring considerable expenditure, and without making violent changes in the present arrangements and probably also in the law. But when an assistant Magistrate has reached that period of service where, under present arrangements, he is appointed to fill a Joint-Magistracy he may reasonably be called on to decide between the Judicial line and the executive line and the Government will also have the means of determining for which branch he is best suited.

At this period of his service the prospect the Assistant has before him, excluding special appointments, is promotion through the following grades:

33	Joint-Magistracies on	Rs. 8,400 and Rs 10,800
13	Collectorships	18,000
23	"	... 23,000
27	Judgeships	... 30,000
3	Additional ditto	... 26,000
8	Commissionerships	35,000

It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that by establishing five grades of pay (Rupees 10,000, 18,000 23,000, 30,000 and 35,000) in each of two branches of the service, these expectations can rigidly be respected, and the Civilian will obtain at each period of service the same pay which under present arrangements he would enjoy. This plan will also fulfill another important condition, namely, that the inducements, in respect of salary to enter each branch of the service should be equal, and that contemporaries on either side should find themselves in nearly equal positions as regards salary.

There are no doubt difficulties in the way of an immediate general introduction of this scheme, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not propose to introduce it otherwise than gradually, and as occasion offers. A gradation such as that suggested above offers, however the greatest facility for its introduction either immediately or gradually, by rendering it possible to allot to any officer serving under the present system a place in either of two branches of the service in which he will obtain a position equivalent to that he now holds and in which there will be no alteration in his prospects, except of course in respect of his restriction to one branch of the administration, while at present he has to pass through both.

The first alteration is in respect of the re-arrangement and gradation of the regular appointments of Assistant Judge and Judge on the one side, and District Officer and Commissioner upon the other side. The reasons for this have been fully detailed above, but the following table shews to what extent each individual will retain in the new scheme the same position and prospects as he would have held under the old.

Appointments in the Proposed Scheme.				*Existing appointments.*	
16	On Rs. 35,000 ...	8	On Rs. 35,000	8	
		8	On 30,000	27	
21	On ... 30,000 ..	19	On ... 30,000	3	
		2	On ... 26,000		
23	On ... 23,000 ...	1	On ... 26,000	23	
		22	On ... 23,000		
24	On ... 18,000 ...	1	On ... 23,000	13	
		13	On ... 18,000		
		10	On ... 10,800	22	
26	On ... 10,800 ...	12	On ... 10,800	11	
		11	On ... 8,400		
		3	On 6,000	3	
110		110		110	

Another alteration is in respect of the increase of eight Judgeships from Rupees 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. It is evidently necessary that equal attractions as respects emoluments should attach to both branches of the service, and in order to secure this object the appointments have been so arranged that not only are the grades coincident, but the average salary to be expected is nearly equal in the two branches (Rupees 21,894 and Rupees 22,260). In this point of view it would be unfair to place eight Commissionerships with high pay upon the executive side, and not to offer a similar inducement to the judicial side. It is no small fault in the present system, that the higher pay of a Commissionership induces Judges to look forward to promotion to that post, an expectation totally opposed to the principle laid down in paragraph 9. All causes of complaint, or of jealousy, is removed by placing at the top of each list eight equal appointments of Rupees 35,000. On the other hand it is not at all expedient to reduce the salary of a Commissioner, who is the chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the executive administration of his division, and whose appointment is yearly growing more important as the country advances in civilization and wealth.

The above outline of the reform contemplated by Sir William Grey shews how the object aimed at may be accomplished. It is of course open to improvement, but the basis on which it is grounded is sound enough. The additional expense would be slight, while the administration of justice would be placed on a healthy footing. May we venture to express a hope that the learned Chief Justice will move the Government to begin the reform which he seems to have at heart by separating the executive and judicial services.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S visit to England has done one good; it has attracted the attention of English

capitalists to the Native States. At a recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Mr. Ashworth, the Chairman, discussed the question of admitting the Native States of India to the freedom of the Money Market of London. Comparing the English trade with France and India, he remarked that "we have had India in our possession for 100 years, and such a small amount of attention did it receive from our Legislature that it was proverbial that if any member of Parliament wanted to empty the House of Commons he need only talk of India and the House would speedily be emptied or counted out. In France there were about 34 millions of people, and the value of the articles they imported from this country (England) approached 30 millions, or nearly 1*l.* per head. On the other hand what did we send with free access to India with the exception of the 5 per cent. duty on cotton goods? We only sent goods representing in value something like 1*s.* 9*d.* per head of the population; and this after having had possession of the country for 100 years, and nothing to hinder our dealing with the inhabitants except that their hands were tied with regard to the development of their industry. This hindrance arose mainly from the existence of an Act of Parliament passed in the 37th George III., which said, "It shall be a misdemeanour for either the Indian Government, or any other individual, to lend money to the Native Princes of India." It might have been very well to have such a law in existence when the country was recently subdued by the force of arms, but surely after eighty years of time and increase of intercourse by railways and trade, it was time that such an Act should be repealed, because it stood now against any loans being made to the Native Princes for the improvement of their own localities. One of the first things that he (the President) had to bring to the Government nearly twenty years ago on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association, was that they found cotton bales were thrown into the slime of the sea on the coast north of Bombay, and were much damaged in loading, simply because the Government would not allow the Native ruler to construct a pier for the development of his own industry, the Act of Parliament which he had referred to standing in the way; and now if the Native Princes were disposed to promote irrigation or any other public improvements, they would not be allowed to do it by loan from the Government or from private individuals in Europe. Last week, as they were aware, he had an interview with Sir Salar Jung. Sir Salar said not a word of complaint. He was most loyal to the British Government, a perfect gentleman, spoke our language as well as ourselves, could read all the despatches as well as an Englishman, and was admitted to be one of the first Princes of the district from whence he came, having absolute sway over a country the area of France; yet he could not come into the English market and contract a loan with a view to carrying out any public work in the Nizam's dominions. The Act of Parliament stood in his way, and one of the effects was that there was only one Governmental railway from his capital, Hyderabad, to the main line belonging to the Government of India. Why, he asked, should not Sir Salar have the liberty to contract loans for the carrying out of public works? Was there any gentleman present, who would not say it would be as good and as eligible an investment to lend money for such a purpose, the interest being no doubt guaranteed by this Government. if necessary, as to invest it in many other undertakings? Would not the people of this country—some of whom had so much money that they could throw it away by promoting war with the Porte—find it as profitable to invest it in the way he had indicated as in Turkish or Egyptian bonds? Would it not be as likely to result in success to lend it to a Native Prince in India under an Act of Parliament judiciously worded, and by which there might be greater freedom of action between the one side and the other? During the time of the recent famine in India the Government bought rice from Burmah at the cost of a rupee for 15lb., whereas if there had been the means of communication they might have obtained 54lb, in Sir Salar Jung's country for the same money. Therefore they would have had 3½ times the quantity for a rupee to that which they got in Burmah, and all for want of communications which could be made and carried out if the Indian Government was as business-like as tradesmen were, and saw what were the obstacles to the investment of English capital and money. It was all very well for certain persons to sneer at Manchester people, and say, "You are business men, you do it for your own good." Could they do it without doing good to the country? Why was India held? Was it held for a place for our army, to find employment for the sons of the aristocracy, or was it held, as was the original proposal, for the good of the two countries?"

Nothing could be fairer than the proposition of Mr. Ashton. The Native States of India are an unexplored field, and if English capital could be employed on the development of their resources, both India and England would benefit. Of course much may be said on both sides. The advent of the English capitalist in the Native States will tend to bring these States more immediately under the control of English public opinion, and there may be a desire for interference with their internal affairs which may not be perfectly compatible with their internal freedom. But on the other hand it may serve as a check against the despotism of the British authorities. There will be a sort of balance of power between the British Resident and the British Capitalist, and it may tend to the ultimate good of the Native States. The days of annexation have we hope passed away for ever; it is now the duty of the Native Princes and the British Government to promote good government in the Native States, and the introduction of British energy, industry, and capital may greatly help the cause of good government. Of course the Native Princes must learn to move with the age and adapt their administration to the exigencies of modern civilization. It is intolerable that while the subjects of the British Government should progress and prosper, their immediate neighbours should lag behind. The development of the resources of the Native States will greatly increase the interportal trade of British India. The subject is very important and we invite the Native Princes to consider it.

THE ROOT OF THE CHITTAGONG IMBROGLIO.

THE root of the Chittagong imbroglio was the unauthorized promulgation of the bye-laws sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor on the 9th February 1876. The preamble to the bye-laws runs as follows:

"Whenever it shall appear to the Municipal Commissioners to be desirable that they should through servants to be appointed by them, undertake the removal of night-soil from private privies situated within any portion or portions of the town of Chittagong, they shall give public notice by advertisement or otherwise that they will, from and after a certain date, undertake the removal thereof: provided that not less than two-thirds of the householders on whose premises there are private privies within such stated portion or portions shall apply in writing to the office of the Municipal Commissioners for such services.

The proviso is most important. Mr. Kirkwood did not pay any attention to it, and without caring for any representation from two-thirds of the house-holders, upon whose consent or rather application according to the orders of the Lieutenant Governor all subsequent actions must be based, he sought to enforce the obnoxious bye-laws regarding the latrines. Beginning with an illegality Mr. Kirkwood went on breaking the law at every step. What the results have been we all know. The inhabitants of Chittagong petitioned the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the bye-laws, and the following is His Honor's reply thereto:

No. 1280 T.—From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal Judicial Department.—To—The Commissioner of Chittagong on tour, dated Darjeeling, the 6th July 1876.

SIR—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 171 C. M. of the 6th ultimo, with its enclosures, submitting your final report on the subject of certain Bye laws which were passed by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Chittagong, and were approved and sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor on the 9th February last.

2. The Lieutenant Governor has considered the report now submitted by you, in connection with the several petitions which have been received from the inhabitants of Chittagong on the subject.

3. It appears that the majority of the Municipal Commissioners have recommended that the Bye laws which were deliberately passed by them and sanctioned by Government in February last, should be now repealed, and that the petitioners also solicit that this may be done. Both you and the Magistrate are, however, of opinion, that it would not be advisable to repeal the Bye laws.

4. In reply, I am to say that it appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the Bye laws are good, and altogether unobjectionable, and that no sufficient reason has been shown for their repeal. His Honour therefore declines, in accordance with the recommendation made by you and the Magistrate, to accede to the request of the majority of the Municipal Commissioners, and of the inhabitants, that the Bye-laws should be rescinded. The objections, however, which have been taken by the inhabitants are chiefly based on a misconception of the scope and purport of the rules.

5. I am to request that you will explain to the petitioners and the people generally, that the Bye laws, objected to by them viz, 1 to 9 and 17 and 20 are permissive only, and cannot be enforced without the consent of the inhabitants themselves. And as regards the remaining Bye laws 10 to 14, of which 12 and 13 are old rules, and have long been in force, I am to request that you will impress upon the Magistrate that these rules should be enforced with care, and every consideration for the prejudices and circumstances of the people.

I have &c.
(Sd.) R. L. MANGLES
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

We admit that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is in the main right. The bye-laws regarding the privies, as His Honor points out, are permissive; they could not be brought into force without the application of two-thirds of the house-holders, and it was therefore not necessary to repeal them. So far so good. But His Honor has failed to take notice of the conduct of Mr. Kirkwood in enforcing them without taking the consent of two-thirds of the house-holders, aye, in opposition to the wishes of the whole population of Chittagong. It was here where the root of the subsequent mischief and scandal lay, but this part of the affair has been ignored altogether. If the Commissioner had done his duty by pointing out to the Magistrate that he had no authority to enforce the bye-laws without the antecedent consent of two-thirds of the house-holders, instead of simply suspending them after Mr. Kirkwood had gone too far, there would have been no row, no excitement, no further breach of law by the Magistrate, and no scandal. It is to be regretted that the Lieutenant Governor is wholly silent upon this point, which we take to be the root of the Chittagong imbroglio.

WAS IT A SINGLE MISTAKE?

THE STATESMAN publishes the following correspondence between a gentleman, "whose judgment" our contemporary "very much values," and himself:

MY DEAR ———,
I ask a question.

Do you think it at all advances matters, to talk of Kirkwood as "an idiot magistrate who ought to be compelled to retire from the service?" I think these are exact words you treated Mr. Kirkwood to. I am quite sure you must see that it doesn't. Suppose you were to say "the idiot Peel who introduced the Bank Act, ought to have been prohibited from further public service."

Mr. Kirkwood undoubtedly did a most objectionable thing, but he need not be an idiot, and under proper control may be a highly useful public officer. Would you really wish to ruin a young man for one mistake which is not immoral and dishonest or disgraceful? Of course you wouldn't. And if you wouldn't does it not weaken the effect of what you say at other times, to know that you some times say these things in your paper. I hope you do not think me impertinent.

Yours ———

MY DEAR ———

Far from thinking you impertinent, you are most good take so much interest in the paper. If there were the slightest fear of Kirkwood being ruined, do you think *I* should be found helping to accomplish it? It is because I see the man who rules over us whitewashing him, that I write strongly. Kirkwood will plainly receive no punishment but what the Press gives him; and you seem to overlook this entirely. If Temple had done his duty and honestly punished him for the outrage, I should have said nothing; but Temple makes himself an accomplice after the fact, and tries to conceal it under a ream of foolscap.

Beadon is in to-day's *Gazette* for promotion! What is to be with such a ruler over us.

Yours sincerely,

Now, we ask, was it a "single mistake"? The series of acts, which have brought Mr. Kirkwood so prominently to public notice, are well known, and have been admitted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor after the fullest enquiry. Let us see what they were. In the first place Mr. Kirkwood put into force the bye-laws regarding the latrines, which we have noticed above without any legal authority whatever. The preamble to the bye-laws provided that as regarded the privies they were not to be enforced without the consent of two-thirds of the house-holders. This consent had not been given, but Mr. Kirkwood did not care for it; hence the

dissatisfaction and *discontent* which prevailed among the people of Chittagong. This was, as we call it, the root of the Chittagong imbroglio. The excitement among the people was so great that two of the public latrines in the town were burnt down, and the Magistrate was informed on the following day by anonymous communications, that the towns-people were greatly incensed at the action which had been taken by the Municipal Commissioners and that they had determined upon destroying all the remaining latrines in a similar manner. On the 26th and 27th of April several more latrines were burnt down, and on the latter date, the Magistrate, in order to assist the police enrolled certain of the respectable inhabitants as special constables. This was blunder no. 2. Although the first error had been committed by Mr. Kirkwood, still it was his duty to put down the excitement, but instead of throwing oil over troubled waters he added fuel to the fire. He appointed the elite of the community to mount guard over public latrines. The Lieutenant Governor observes that "this step appears to have had the desired effect, as no further fires or disturbances occurred." But little does the Government seem to know what a deep feeling of discontent, which the appointment of "respectable inhabitants as special constables" to watch latrines, evoked among the whole native population of Chittagong. Blunder no. 3 was that when at this time Babu Lalchand Chowdry, who had opposed the bye-laws, had come to attend a municipal meeting, Mr. Kirkwood "immediately ordered the Babu to leave the room and repeated that order till it was obeyed." We read in the Government Resolution, which we published last week, that the Assistant Magistrate Mr. Badcock in a note which he subsequently drew up of what occurred at this meeting states that on a remonstrance being made by Mr. Fuller against Magistrate's proceedings, on the ground that Babu Lalchand Chowdry would consider it an insult Mr. Kirkwood replied—"Yes, I intended it as an insult." But Mr. Kirkwood denies that he used these precise words, though he admits that he did say and mean something of the sort. Blunder no. 4 was as follows: After this proceeding, we quote the Government Resolution, without affording the Babu an opportunity of offering any explanations in regard to the charges which had been brought against him in his absence, and also apparently without holding any further enquiries or recording any formal complaint, Mr. Kirkwood, on the following day, the second of May, issued a warrant for the arrest of the Babu on seven different charges. Blunder no. 5 was that when Babu Lalchand in obedience to the summons attended the Court and witnesses were examined for the prosecution, Mr. Kirkwood declined to accede to the petitions made by the Babu that the hearing of the case should be postponed pending the arrival of counsel from Calcutta and that the trial should be held by another officer, who was not himself the prosecutor, notwithstanding that on a subsequent application made to the Judge, that officer had advised Mr. Kirkwood to comply with the requests which had been made. Blunder no. 6 was in the words of the Judge the "framing of charges which were entirely unsupported by evidence, and calling on the defendant to answer to them," the gravity of this proceeding being made still more clear from the fact that on the appearance of counsel Mr. Kirkwood acquitted Lalchand of all the charges laid against him. There was an episode in this little drama, we mean the report Mr. Kirkwood made against Mr. Fuller, for "diluting his evidence," and the flat contradictions which the latter made to him, and which were laid before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Now, we ask again, was it "a single mistake" as the *Statesman's* correspondent says? Did not Mr. Kirkwood break the law, decency, and propriety at every step! The correspondent asks our contemporary—"would you really wish to ruin a young man for one mistake which is not immoral and dishonest or disgraceful?" Now, we should like to know the writer's idea of immorality? Is it not "immoral" if a man, set in authority over his fellow-men, as their guardian and protector, deliberately violates the law, as Mr. Kirkwood did violate it in enforcing the bye-laws regarding the privies gainst the wishes of the people, though the consent of the latter was declared to be the antecedent condition for bringing them into their practical operation. Is it not "immoral" or "disgraceful" when such an officer turns out from a municipal meeting a colleague, because the latter asserts his independence and opposes the views and wishes of his chief? Is it not "immoral" or "disgraceful," if the same officer, evidently to wreak his vengeance upon that obnoxious colleague issues a warrant of arrest against him without receiving any formal complaint, or taking any evidence in corroboration of the charges, when on trial he himself acquitted the accused? As for Mr. Kirkwood's "good faith," we shewed last week how far his proceedings were compatible with the definition of it in the Penal Code. There are other cases, in which Mr. Kirkwood has not figured to his advantage. There is for instance Nayan Tara's case. We have of course heard only one side of the story, but the disclosures which Nayan Tara's petition makes, if true, are indeed very ugly. There are then the Fenwa cases. As these cases will be soon laid before the High Court, the true facts of those cases will be brought to light. A barrister friend, who has seen the papers, tells us that the Fenwa cases beat the Fuller case hollow. In connection with these cases we hear His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has expressed a strong opinion, and instructed the Legal Remembrancer to move the High Court for the enhancement of the sentence, passed upon Mr. Webster and his comrade, which was wholly disproportionate to the magnitude of the offence committed. Again, there was the case of Mr. Marshall, who died of a broken heart. Lastly there is Mr. Rattray's case. What do all these cases shew? Has there been a "single mistake" as the *Statesman's* correspondent says? He charges our contemporary with a wish to "ruin a young man?" Now we do not understand what the writer means by this? Is not the law to be enforced because its enforcement may "ruin a young man," though he may prove a nuisance to society at large? Is the gross misconduct of a public officer to be condoned, because his punishment may "ruin a young man?" Is the liberty of the subject not to weigh in the balance, because the punishment of him, who deliberately and wantonly violates it, may "ruin a young man?" Is not sympathy for such an individual wholly misplaced? Should the public interests be disregarded because the due recognition of such interests would "ruin a young man?" And may we enquire, whether this is the first time Mr. Kirkwood has been hauled over the coals. Has the writer seen the scathing minute, which Sir George Campbell recorded in reference to Mr. Kirkwood's arbitrary and high-handed proceedings as Superintendent of the Orissa Canals? We have no personal feeling whatever against Mr. Kirkwood; but we confess we have no sympathy with the spirit, which would condone the most glaring breach of law and propriety by a public officer, because the award of merited punishment may "ruin a young man."

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA.

DR. PAYNE'S monthly report on the vital statistics of Calcutta is increasing in interest. The registration of births seems to shew some improvement. In some sections, the Health-Officer says, "there would seem to be little left to desire. In Colingah and Hastings this is notably the case. In some native sections, birth-rates are probably very near the truth. Annual rates of 30, 26, and 25 per thousand of population, are seen in Mocheepara, Toltollah, Sukea's Street, Bow Bazar, and Puddopookur. The general town death-rate of July, viz. 23 per 1,000, was a fraction below that of June, and considerably below that of July 1875, notwithstanding the decrease in the census base of two years.". The disparity in the death-returns of males and females is great. Dr. Payne says that "of the sexes, 130 males only died to every hundred females, though the proportional census number is 192. The annual ratios per mile, viz. 19 males and 29 females, again exhibit the instability of a large section of the male population in its effect on the local deaths." He holds that the migrating habit among males is very great, that is to say the floating male population of the town is much greater than the floating female population. True, but the Census did not include the floating population, which comes to the town during the day for work, and leaves it at night. As for the population which periodically migrates, we think the outgoing persons fairly balance the in-coming. The Health-Officer remarks, "among men whose ages vary from 20 to 40 years, the deaths in July represented only an annual rate of 9 per 1,000 in Calcutta. Obviously, therefore, the full quantity of male deaths produced here is not even approached in the registers, and the migratory habit of the male workers is, I venture to repeat, a complete explanation of this. On it the female enumeration can have no effect." But if as we have observed above the incoming persons fairly balance the outgoing, then we do not see how the migratory habit of the male population affects the general death-rate. As a practising physician Dr. Payne doubtless knows that many persons suffering from disease come from the Mofusil to Calcutta for treatment, just as diseased persons, not cured here, go to their villages for a change, though it is difficult to give the proportions of each class. Of course the Health-Officer finds it hard to reconcile the rate of mortality among males with the generally received notions of hygiene. He writes: "A full recognition of this point is, as I said some time ago, of the first importance, because if the deaths recorded here—and accurately enough recorded as the whole of the deaths *occurring within the town limits*—represented all the deaths *caused* here, the smallness of the number would strike at the very foundations of modern hygiene, by proving that filth could not be very unwholesome; and sanitary reform might be checked, by an unanswerable argument on facts, at every step. The argument has lately been publicly advanced, and precisely in the form which I ventured to anticipate for it in my first quarterly report. Therefore, at the risk of making reiteration tiresome, I must continue to press the true position on the attention of the Corporation, until it shall be either subverted or accepted." We are constrained to say that the Health-Officer has not satisfactorily demonstrated his point.

The Health-Officer next notices the point we raised in these columns as to the comparatively low rate of mortality in crowded parts of the town. He says: "with regard to the local distribution of disease in Calcutta, it has been argued that recent statements show paradoxical result of low mortality where it should be high if hygienic doctrines be sound. Burra Bazar has been selected as an example of a district densely crowded without injurious consequences. The supposed paradox is based on a wrong assumption. Burra Bazar is not, in a hygienic sense, crowded beyond other parts It is at night, and by sleeping in crowds, that people experience mostly the effects of re-breathed air; and at night Burra Bazar is evacuated by the swarms which re-occupy its narrow spaces in the day. Its population per acre (see table 1) is 108, a goodly number without doubt, but an average Calcutta number; the tenth in order of crowding among 18 sections, and the least crowded at night of all the native sections but three." We are well aware that Burra Bazar is more crowded during the day than during the night, but if the theory holds good that over-crowdedness produces sickness, has over-crowdedness in Burra Bazar during the day no effect upon the health of those, who breathe its contracted and contaminated atmosphere? It is true that it is during the night the noxious gases have free action, but are they quite innocuous during the day? This is a point on which the doctors are better able to give their opinion than we laymen. But the figures which the Health-Officer has given shew that over-crowdedness is not necessarily attended with unhealthiness. We give below the death-returns of the different wards according to the density or thinness of the population:

DENSELY POPULATED WARDS. Registering Sections.	Average number of persons per acre.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
Coomertolly	163	15·5
Jorabagan (Mayo Hospital).....	152	18
Jorasanko	137	24
Burra Bazar.....	108	15
Colootollah (Medical College Hospital)	214	28
Moocheepara.....	141	25
Bow Bazar.....	156	20
Puddopookur	119	20
Toltollah	124	31·5

THINLY POPULATED WARDS. Registering Sections.	Average number of persons per acre.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
Shampookur	75	23
Waterloo Street.....	27	13
Colingah	72	22
Park Street.....	23	14
Bamun Bustee.....	30	32·5
Hastings.....	86	66

The above tables shew that the rate of mortality is much greater in the more densely populated than in the more thinly populated wards. We hope the Health-Officer will be good enough to explain this point.

There is an interesting discussion in Dr. Payne's report about the relations between rainfall and cholera. He comes to the following conclusion: "It may then, I think, be stated provisionally, on such evidence as we have, that there is ***no direct or specific relation*** between quantity of rain and quantity of cholera; that a heavy fall is a powerful instrument of conservancy, washing the land, scouring the ditches, and weakening by dilution the poisonous influence of the stagnant waters; that its effect is produced only mechanically, depending for its kind and degree on many contingencies, the configuration of the land, its previous hygrometric condition, the manner of the fall itself, whether it be rapid or slow, the character of the local water-supply, and on seasonal circumstances which occur in great variety and traverse all inductive efforts to discover a general law." Excessive rain-fall however produces excessive moisture, which increases sub-soil dampness, which again increases fever. It is interesting to enquire how far the new drainage has affected deaths from fever. The Health-Officer has not touched upon this point.

MAGISTERIAL VAGARIES.

A CORRESPONDENT from Moorshedabad sends us the following case:

"One Meher Chand Rai, who represents an ancient Raj family which flourished during the time of the Mahomedans, was lately hauled up before Mr. J. D. Gale, Assistant Magistrate for theft. The facts of the case, are as follows: Meher Chand owns the Sonthal Pergunna Naukur as his Zemindary property, portion of this Pergunna has lately been assigned to the District of Moorshedabad; there is a Sonthal village by name Salbadra in the above portion, one of the villagers by name Gona Majie applied to Meher Chand his Zemindar for two sal trees to build up his hut; Meher Chand gave him two trees, and issued a perwanna to one Lodka Majie the head man of the village to the effect that Gona Majie was to receive two trees from the jungle. Gona Majie with Dassoo Majie had the trees cut down to carry home; when one Raoto Majie another Sonthal reported to the Rampore Hat Police that the trees belonged to him, and Gona Majie had cut them down in order to rob them of him, and has therefore committed theft. The Police challaned Gona and Dasso Majies to the Assistant Magistrate and they were at once put into hazut. Gona and Dasoo, on giving bail, produced the perwanna to prove that he Gona Majie has had permission from the owner of the jungle to remove the trees, and did not therefore commit theft. The court, in looking at the perwanna, concluded that Meher Chand Rai was an abettor in the theft, and issued a warrant against him. Meher Chand on receiving notice of the warrant from his agent in the Court appeared before the Assistant Magistrate, and admitted his having issued the perwanna in question, and moved the Court to allow him to produce his witnesses in defence to prove that the trees were his property, and did not belong to Raoto Majie as alleged. The Assistant Magistrate ordered that should Meher Chand want to produce any witnesses, he will have to remain in hazut, till the case was again called for. Meherchand in order to avoid imprisonment in hazut, prayed that the case may be disposed of at once. The Assistant Magistrate with a Bench Magistrate convicted poor Meher Chand Rai and Gona and Dassoo Majies, of theft, and sentenced the former to 15 days imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, and the two latter to a whipping of twenty stripes each. The two innocent Sonthals were immediately punished with the whipping, and sent away. Meher Chand of course was at once put into hazut. Meher Chand appealed to the District Magistrate at Moorshedabad, against the orders of the Assistant Magistrate, and on the seventh day of his Imprisonment, he was ordered to be released and the amount of fine was of course paid back to him. The District Magistrate's decision and order in the case, is hereto appended.

Appellant.
MEHERCHAND RAI.

I am unable to uphold the conviction in this case. There has been a defect in form to begin with. The complainant did not bring any charge against Meherchand Rai—nor so far as the record shews, had Meherchand Rai any opportunity of hearing his evidence and cross examining him. The only evidence taken in the presence of the accused was that of Audoito Mundle and Mural Manjie. He was arrested at the instance of the Court, on the production of a perwanna purporting to be given by him to the other accused, directing them to cut the wood, the subject of charge in this case. This perwanna is in itself no evidence to prove abetment of theft. The Lower Court apparently entertains an exaggerated notion of the value of a criminal judgment. He relies entirely for proof of the *dishonest* intention of the accused in this case, on the fact that in another criminal case connected with this village and decided in February last, and her Magistrate found the prosecutor's party was in possession of the land in dispute. This is not *conclusive* proof of prosecutor's possession. It might be *relevant* evidence certainly, but even such as it is, it has resulted to some extent by the admitted fact, that defendant Meherchand has recently been getting kuboolyats and decrees for those very lands. Sitting as a Criminal Court, the Bench had no right whatever to infer (in the entire absence of evidence of this) that these decrees were collusive. There is evidently a dispute as to right involved in this case, and a conviction for theft is certainly not sustainable. It was most improper any way to inflict whipping on the two first accused. Whether the village be in possession of prosecutor or defendant Meherchand, this was not a case for whipping. But these two men have not appealed; and unfortunately the whipping has been given. I reverse the conviction of Meherchand Rai, and direct his discharge (at the outset the Lower Court should have treated the case as one of criminal trespass only, now if there be any dispute as to possession likely to involve breaches of the peace, action may be taken under 530 C. P. C.)

There are various allegations in the petition of appeal, as to the composition and conduct of the Bench in this case, into which it is not perhaps necessary to look; but the attention of the Sub-Divisional Officer should be called to them that if there be any truth in them, he may see that cause of scandal is avoided in future."

(Sd.) A MACKENZIE,
Offg. Magistrate.

3*rd July* 1876.

In this case it is clearly seen the defendants were unjustly convicted and punished. The whipping the Magistrate says was illegal, but the injury done was past redeemption. Similarly one week's imprisonment which MeherChand underwent could not be recalled. Here was a respectable zemindar, the descendant of an ancient Raj Family, sentenced to criminal imprisonment on a charge, which ought not to have been entertained by a Criminal Court, and he has no redress for the wrong done to him. Such is the way the liberty of the subject is treated in the Mofussil.

Cases of this kind seem to be fast multiplying, and the question recurs whether the time has not arrived for the repeal of the summary trial clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code? May we venture to express a hope again that before Mr. Hobhouse lays down his portfolio he will redress this widely-felt grievance of the people.

THE FENWA CASES OF CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong, the 29th August 1876.

Chittagong I might say is almost deluged with joy. The cause of truth and justice has at last triumphed. Sir Richard Temple has passed final orders in the Fenwa cases, and has dealt out another scathing wigging to Messrs. Kirkwood and Lowis, to the former for having submitted a voluminous representations against the censure passed upon him in connection with Lal Chand's Case, he being regaled with an extract from an order of Sir George Campbell in which Mr. Kirkwood had received something like an official bastinado for his Orissa scandal, and to Mr. Lowis as he had favoured Mr. Kirkwood with a certificate exonerating him from all blame attached to him by His Honor. In fact throughout the last week His Honor, we understand, has rained censures upon all the officials of this division in connection with the crop of scandals, which have time after time been exposed in the public prints but the papers conveying the censures are so jealously guarded by their custodians that it is difficult to have a look at them. But where a whole populace is excited things are sure to leak out. I would therefore content myself with giving you the substance of the orders in the Fenwa Cases as they have reached us, but you may depend upon their authenticity. For a clear understanding of their merits it is necessary that I should give you a brief history of these cases referring you to the columns of the *Mirror* for a lengthy and accurate history of it.

The rains of 1875 culminated in a flood which almost entirely destroyed the crops in certain parts of this district. The people of Gopalghata, a village in the north bunded as usual and under a special necessity this year, as the flood was followed by a drought, the hill stream Lelang to irrigate their fields. This stream flows past Fenwa tea-garden at about a distance of a mile from it. The waters accumulated and prevented the fording by which the horses and carts of the garden could be crossed over. To meet such emergencies, as villagers bund the stream almost every year, and in several places, the late manager of the garden had built a bridge over the stream, which the late flood threw into little dis-repair. Mr. Webster who has taken charge of the garden from the beginning of 1875, instead of repairing the bridge which was already passable for all but carts and horses,—it was not then even the season for cart traffic for the garden—sent orders to the villagers to cut the bund. They refused. Then one Saturday Mr. Webster in company with his three assistants Messrs. Macdonald, Martin and Blair, who with their coolies were brought from the neighbouring subordinate gardens, proceeded in battle array under the cover of twilight armed with breech-loaders clubs and hoes. The whole body numbered about 500 men. Fourteen villagers were there busy repairing certain damages done to the bund, by breaking open another dam a few miles up the stream. They expostulated wept and prayed. They represented that they had constructed the dam by mortgaging the ornaments of their wives and children, that if it were cut open their crop of one entire season would be destroyed and they would die of starvation Mr. Webster did not listen to their cries. He ordered the bund to be cut open. The villagers flung themselves on the bund and said that they should be cut along with the dam. Then the breech-loaders were fired. Eight villagers were wounded with shots, the European gentlemen themselves admitted subsequently that bullets were freely thrown among them and the dam was cleared. Their watch houses were burnt, and eventually the dam cut open.

The wounded were removed to the hospital, a number of shots were extracted from different parts of their body. One wound resulted in Erysipilus and the victim was detained more than 20 *days* in the hospital. In the eye of law it was therefore a grievous hurt.

The District Superintendent Mr. Rattray personally took up the enquiry. He read over the evidence he had recorded to the European gentlemen present in Mr. Webster's factory. They substantially admitted all the facts, except the firing of the huts which was however a proved fact. Mr. Webster and 3 of his garden coolies were taken into custody and committed for trial.

The trial as has been pointed out in the columns of *Mirror* was a most scandalous one. The European gentlemen on the witness box admitted rioting with deadly weapon (Sec. 148); it was evident that hurt, if not grievous hurt, was caused, and caused, by breech-loaders (Sec. 324 if not 326); it was an admitted fact that mischief, viz., the cutting open of the bund, was caused after preparation made for causing hurt (Sec 440); still Mr. Badcock in his serene wisdom found it was a case only of simple rioting under Sec. 147. Even then it was evidently a case of extreme character and deserved therefore the extreme punishment prescribed by the law, but Mr. Badcock's conscience was satisfied with a sentence only of Rs. 500. The Lieutenant-Governor has questioned the correctness of this finding and the adequacy of this sentence, and has directed the Legal Remembrancer to move the High Court to call for the records of this case. As soon as the judgment of the High Court is known further orders regarding Mr. Badcock are promised Mr. Webster has in the meantime been removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates.

After the trial of Mr. Webster Mr. Kirkwood came upon the scene. He apparently fretted and frowned to see a European gentleman, at whose house he was a guest when the dam was being constructed and whose hospitality he had left only a week before the occurrence convicted and fined. He showered a volley of abuse on Mr. Rattray, ordered 3 separate prosecutions against the villagers, though the 3 charges against them could have even disposed of in one case, made over the 3 *cases* to 3 *different officers* for trial, and as a sort of mock equipose ordered the prosecution of Mr. Macdonald for having admitted the firing of the guns, the (this was also admitted by the other assistant Mr. Martin) recommending *Mr. Macdonald for a light sentence*. The Lieutenant Governor has justly characterised this infamous proceeding as shewing partiality throughout, and has severely condemned Mr. Kirkwood's every action in connection with this affair. But it has been all a mountain in labour. It was all sound and fury signifying nothing. One such proceeding would have subjected a native officer to sure dismissal, if not to a criminal prosecution. The generous editor of the *Friend* would see that though Sir Richard Temple has found more than a substratum of truth in the "native narrative" published by the "Mirror", Mr. Kirkwood has not even been removed from "active employ" as was lately recommended by him.

Mr. Macdonald's case was tried by Mr. Badcock and though he was unlike Mr. Webster charged under section 148, he was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 only. Sir Richard Temple considers this fine a nominal one, and the High Court will be moved to call for the records of this case also, while prosecutions have been ordered against the remaining assistants Messrs. Martin and Blair.

The cases against the villagers were from file to file trans-

ferred to Mr. Sarson's file. He had gone through the prosecution of rioting case and it was a complete break-down. It was therefore in that state transferred by Mr. Kirkwood to the file of Mr. Veasey, as otherwise he said *the case would end in acquittal*. The two remaining cases also followed suit.

The cases then eventually come on Mr. Veasey's file. In the first case Mr. Kirkwood had committed them for obstructing *a public road and a navigable channel* (!!) Mr. Veasey scouter both the ideas, but strangely enough they were convicted and fined one rupee each for committing *nuisance*—an original inter-pretation of the law no doubt.

In the rioting case Mr. Veasey found that the villagers had acted only in self-defence. They had then committed no offence, and yet they were found guilty and fined Rs. 12 each. The villagers were so poor and they were so impoverished by this protracted litigation that one of them could not pay this trifle, and had to go to jail for some time.

Lastly came the perjury case against the villagers. They had said that Mr. Webster had fired on them, but Mr. Webster this denied and his two assistants swore that it was they who had fixed. So here was perjury Mr. Veasey did not take the ignorance and helplessness of these wretched villagers into consideration, he did not make allowance for the excitement and confusion of the moment, when they were running away under fire and some of them lying wounded, and lastly he did not consider how far the story of the assistants who were themselves *participis criminis* entitled to credit and whether they had contradicted themselves before different courts but he sentenced the unhappy villagers to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The LieutenantGovernor justly remarks that there are circumstances in the case which Mr. Veasey has not taken into consideration and has therefore ordered that the High Court should be moved to call for the record of this case also. One very ugly thing in connection with this case is, that it was sanctioned by Mr. Kirkwood's wonderful proceedings which he himself subsequently admitted were recorded by him in "purely executive capacity." The case had thetefore no judicial sanction. This point was raised before Mr. Towers, the Addl ional Sessions Judge in appeal. He admitted the validity of the argument at the time of hearing, but in his judgment he thought on the day following that Mr. Kirkwood was mistaken as to the nature of his own order and that it was passed by him in his judicial capacity.

Mr. Rattray has been found fault with for two things, 1stly for not sending up the ringleaders of both the parties. The Lieutenant Governor idea being that it was a case of mutual rioting, and 2ndly, for not committing Mr. Webster's assistants along with him for trial. The Inspector General has been called upon to express an opinion regarding Mr. Rattray's proceedings and to report whether Mr. Rattray should not be degraded. We hope Sir Richard Temple will not stain his otherwise righteous action in this matter by making poor Mr. Rattray an excape-goat. He has very satisfactory explanations, if only an opportunity is given to him to offer them, on both these points. As regards the first point, although he was personally present on the scene of occurrence for about a couple of days, and even when he read over the evidence he had recorded on behalf of the prosecution to Mr. Webster and his partizans, he was not told that the villagers had assaulted the garden party any way, he did not see evidence of any assault on the person of Mr. Webster or his followers, in fact whatever they might have subsequently said as to clods and sticks having been thrown at them and guns fired by the villagers they never had marvellously enough to say, any hust to shew, and therefore Mr. Rattray had no reasons to suppose that the rioting was a mutual one. As regard the 2nd point the villagers identified only Mr. Webster as one of the two Sahebs who had taken part in the riot, and it was not until Messrs. Macdonald, Martin, and Barr were examined, that their admitted the fact of their having done so. Mr. Rattray had therefore no reason at the time of his enquiry to think that they too were rioters, and to commit them for trial. What Mr Rattray did not many District Superintendents would have done having taken action against European planters who were hand in hand with all officials of the place, and if he be punished for this no District Superintendent in future would dare follow such dangerous example.

The conduct of Mr. Lowis also we understand has been condemned in severe terms. In fact nothing we understand could be more noble, more generous, more worthy of a Governor, who is the father of his subjects, than the thoroghly impartial and enlightened spirit of Sir Richard Temple's orders in this matter. I wonder His Honor does not publish these orders.

Yours truly,

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce the following subscriptions in aid of the Science Association :

	Rs.
Babu Pramadacharan Banerjea, Moonsiff Benares ..	100
" Pearymohun Banerjea, Bow Bazar, Calcutta	100

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter :

The Crown Perfumery Company.
40 Strand London, W. C. 6th July 1876.

Dear Sir,—We have the pleasure of informing you that your poem upon the Royal Visit to India has received the first prize of *Fifty Guineas*. Our agents at Bombay, Messrs Treacher and Co. have received instructions to pay over to you, from us, the above amount. A presentation copy of the Anglo-Indian Prize Poems will be sent to you. Congratulating you upon the result., &c.

To Babu Nobinchunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong.

A prize of 25 guineas we learn has been awarded to Babu Chuttishchunder Dutt.

AS WE had expected the London Press supports Lord Lytton's minute on the Fuller case. The English mind as regards Indian questions is uncontaminated by local prejudices.

THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL has brought us the report of the debate in Parliament on the Indian Budget together with a copy of Mr. Dacosta's pamphlet on the subject. We propose to notice both in our next.

WE HAVE received a handy volume entitled "Remarkable criminal trials in Bengal by Lex." These trials have been thrown into the form of readable stories, some of which have a tinge of romance about them. A few leisure-hours may be agreeably spent by a perusal of these stories.

REVOLUTIONS seem to have become cheap in Turkey. Scarcely two months ago Sultan Aziz was deposed, and now news has arrived that Sultan Murad has been dethroned, and his brother Abdul Hamid has been proclaimed Sultan. With the throne so shaky, the exchequer empty, and war raging in the land, the position of Turkey is very critical. Will the European Powers mediate or partition the country among themselves ?

DR. SOURENDRA MOHUN TAGORE has produced a magnificent volume on the six principal Ragas of Hindu Music. The author says that "with a view to imparting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales an idea of the Indian Melodies the author has set to notation the six principal *Ragas* of the Hindus, adopting their national notation as the one indispensable for the thorough expression of Hindu Music." As a loyal offering it is eminently worthy of the Royal personage to whom it is presented and of the cadet of the Tagore family, who at so much expense and labor and with such good taste has offered it. The lithographic pictures of the Ragas, executed by Kristohurry Das, have been done with great neatness and effect. The author has contributed a review of Hindu Music, which is interesting and elaborate. Altogether it is a most creditable specimen of Indian composition.

SIR SALAR JUNG has returned to India. We have seen with what honors he was received in England, and by way of contrast we give the following from the *Pioneer* as indicating the spirit, in which he has been welcomed back by one of the leading Anglo-Indian papers :

"Sir Salar Jung, we hear, has distributed startling sums of money at home among people whom he has conceived to be influential in the settlement of the Berar question. Of course, the result is that no one can now open his lips in society to say anything in favour of restoration, nor any public writer put pen to paper with that object in view, without being suspected of venality. Sir Salar has been too liberal, and has defeated his own ends But in truth, no bribery, however skilful, would have helped the present intrigue."

If this is the spirit in which the most respectable Anglo-Indian papers treat the best men of the country, are we wrong in saying that race-antagonism is fostered by them ? Does the *Pioneer* see that in seeking to blacken the character of Sir Jalar Jung he has been blackening that of his own countrymen ?

WE HAVE received from Mr. Fuller the following letter, which confirms the corrections we made last week of some of the statements contained in the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the Chittagong case :

"In the Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the case of Babu Lallchand Chowdry of Chittagong as published in the newspapers, I notice the following passage :

"The magistrate was informed by Mr Fuller one of the Municipal Commissioners (apparently in an informal and conversational way) that at the close of the previous meeting of the 24th April there had been a discreditable scene ; that Babu Lallchand who had opposed the introduction of the bye laws, had delivered an inflamatory address to the crowd outside the office which had excited them to lay hands on Babu Komalakant Sen another Commissioner who had voted for the introduction of the bye laws, and that he Mr. Fuller had been obliged to run to the rescue of Babu Komalakant Sen, and to take him away in his carriage after driving off the crowd with his stick. The statement thus made by Mr. Fuller is reported to have been confirmed by Babu Komalakant Sen who was also present at the meeting."

The above is obviously based upon some information supplied to His Honor by Mr. Kirkwood and as it is incorrect in one very important particular, I beg in justice to myself, you will allow me to point it out to the public. I never told Mr. Kirkwood or any one else that "Lallchand Chowdry had delivered an *inflamatory* address to the crowd *which excited them to lay hands on Babu Komalakant Sen.*" nor could Babu Komalakant Sen have made any such statement within my hearing as no one at Chittagong ever heard it said before the publication of the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution that any one had laid hands on the Babu. Had that been the case the matter would undoubtedly have been elicited by Mr. Kirkwood during the examination of myself and the Babu, as witnesses in the case against Lallchand His Honor seems to have assumed the truth of so serious an allegation on the bare statement of Mr. Kirkwood, who as appears from His Honor's resolution itself would probably have successfully "denied" the truth of an important statement made by me in my affidavit but for Mr. Badcock's confirmation of it. I allude to the circumstance of Mr. Kirkwood having said "yes I intended to insult him" after he turned out Babu Lallchand from the meeting on the 1st May.

I beg to add that I never used the word "inflamatory" with reference to Lallchand's address to the people.

Yours faithfully
D. FULLER,

1st *September* 1876

WE HAVE more than once said that we do not believe the rumour that Sir Richard Temple will retire shortly. His Honor enjoys excellent health, and there is no apparent inducement for him for an early termination of his Indian career. Nevertheless speculation is rife as to his probable successor. Public voice has already declared itself in favour of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, but some of our contemporaries seem to oppose his appointment. Of these our respected contemporary of the *Statesman* takes the lead. In this instance our contemporary we must confess does not reflect public opinion. His own correspondents oppose him. Thus his Darjeeling correspondent writes :

"The *Statesman* is a hot advocate for Bengal for the Bengalee, and for giving the people a voice in the affairs of their country. In this he is right beyond all doubt, and if the people of Bengal were allowed to elect their own Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Eden would, as is well known by every Bengalee who takes any interest in his country and its welfare, to the next Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the *Statesman* notwithstanding. What European official or non-official in or out of the country knows so much of Bengal, its laws, its people, and its wants ? Who is better fitted and who has proved himself as well fitted for that high office ? Mr. Eden has by his past service to Bengal established himself too firmly in the hearts of the people, and proved himself so able and so well fitted to rule over them that it will require some thing more than a mere newspaper assertion to shake his claim to be the next Lieutenat-Governor of Bengal."

The writer has correctly represented the feelings of the people of Bengal towards Mr. Eden. A man of great abilities, rare intelligence, indomitable energy, and fearless independence, he has made Bengal his special study, and by his warm sympathy with the people has won their confidence and affection. The appointment of such a man to the head of the Bengal Government will be a fitting recognition not only of his talents and services but also of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Bengal.

WHAT is the matter with our young Civilians ? Some of them must be queer fellows, for they seem to carry certain notions of duty and dignity, which are simply outrageous. It appears that Mr. Beighton, the Civilian Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has made it a practice to direct the Court peons to turn the heads of witnesses towards the bench, when giving their evidence from the witness box. The Pleaders of the Court drew attention of the Judge to this curious order, who is reported to have remarked as follows :

The Judge said he regretted the fact very much that the repersentation had been made in the manner it had been. It must be known to all the pleaders, as it was known to him during his short incumbency in office here, that witnesses especially of the low *cahar* and coolie classes, persisted in the practice, although frequently warned against it, to address the pleader interrogatively or else the crowd assembled, rather than the Judge when giving their replies. He thought the practice most reprehensible. Intelligent natives that come before him, if once warned, would observe the warning ; but in the case of ignorant and low caste parties and witnesses, no amount of warning was of avail, and the order was passed by him to direct such witnesses addressing the Court by an order upon the Court peons in the case of recusant witnesses, heads being turned towards him when giving their evidence. It was a common practice in Mofussil Courts to have this done, and the reasons were obvious—*viz.*, that all possible communications between a witness in the box and his pleader, or any person in Court, who may interfere, should be stopped for the ends of justice. He remarked further, that when he passed the order in respect of which this representation was made, he never intended that it should apply to respectable men in the box.

We believe Mr. Beighton is correct in saying that some of our Mofusil *hakims* follow the practice, which he has imported into Calcutta, but it ought to be more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof. Perhaps next time Mr. Beighton will order the birch, when he finds "turning the head" not sufficiently efficacious for his purpose.

WE HAVE received the following letter on the subject of transfer of Joint Stock Shares :

"By a recent order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th June last, the Collector of Stamps has been enjoined to require the following particulars before allowing a transfer deed of Joint-Stock Shares to be stamped viz;—the name of the transferer, and transferee, the consideration money, the number of the shares transferred, and the date of the transfer. In other words the Board wants all transfer deeds to be filled up with a view, apparently to prevent fraud which had been practised by speculators and others interested in the purchase and sale of Joint-Stock Shares by means of *blank* transfer deeds, but with a view practically to aggrandise the public revenue arising out of this source.

We object to the issue of this order on two grounds, 1stly, because it is illegal under the Stamp Act (Act XVIII. of 1869) the Board has no power whatever to issue the order in question without first obtaining the permission of the Governor General of India in Council; and 2ndly, the order appears to us to be contrary to public policy. We will not venture to predict what the eventual effect of the Board's order, if it obtains the force of law, will be upon the finances of the State, but it appears to us that the several industries which have of late sprung up in this country under private capitalists will suffer by it very considerably, as the value of these properties will be much depreciated owing to want of free speculation. Besides, there will be no end of confusion in business. Shares like all negotiable instruments such as Government Securities are every day pledged in Banks and with private capitalists. To convey the "right title and interest" in them to the lender, it would be necessary to give him a transfer deed, which by the Board's rule must be paid up. The borrower in receiving back the shares so pledged must get another transfer deed executed in his favor by the lender, so that in merely obtaining a loan the holder of the shares pledged would be compelled to pay to Government in the shape of stamp duty a sum which in many cases would exceed the amount of interest he would be liable for the advance he receives. Now, is not this, we ask, taxing too much the purse of the public, and is this consistent with public policy? Then again where a Banker in up-country sends in his order to his Calcutta Agent to buy certain Shares in a Joint-Stock Co., he certainly does not mention the name of the constituent for whom he wants the shares, as he would be the last man to do so, for the protection of his business The agent here buys the Shares, and of course under the Boards' order the transfer deed is filled up in his name. In conveying the "right, title, and interest" in the shares, the Calcutta man must have to execute another transfer deed duly filled up in the name of the Banker in up-country, who again to make over the shares to his constituent there would be obliged to execute a third transfer deed. What a confusion this sort of business would produce in the share-investing world we leave Mr. Money to ponder over. We believe the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has pointed out to the Board the impolicy and the impropriety of the order issued, and we doubt not the Government of India would be moved in the matter in the usual way. We confess that fraudulent transactions are not unknown in Calcutta under blank transfer deeds, but where in the world is not fraud committed? In the London Stock Exchange, we believe, business is carried on under this system also and no legislative interference has yet been resorted to, policy requires that the same course ought not to be taken here. But if there is a necessity *in India* for legislation on the subject we desire to draw the attention of Government to the insufficiency of the law as provided for by Act X. of 1866 (the Indian Companies' Act),

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WE ARE glad to observe that the inhabitants of the Suburbs of Calcutta have petitioned the Municipal Commissioners against the extension of the provisions of Chapter VII. of the new Mofusil Municipal Act to that Municipality. The petition is fairly argued, and the objections taken are both reasonable and just. But the official majority in the Suburban Municipal Board, we are sorry to learn, have already resolved to apply to Government for the extension of the provisions of Chapter VII. to the Municipality. The petitioners should now address Government on the subject, and we hope the Lieutenant Governor will take their application into favorable consideration.

THE FIRST DAY of September 1876 will mark an epoch in the history of Calcutta. The elections under Sir Richard Temple's Municipal Act were made on that day. The polling arrangements made by Sir Stuart Hogg were excellent. Of all the polling offices that presided over by Mr. Turnbull was the best arranged. We have not received an official list of the persons elected, but we believe the following list may be taken as approximately correct :

Probable result of Election of Municipal Commissioners for Calcutta.

WARD No. 1.

Two Commissioners to be elected.

Names of persons for whom votes were recorded for election as Commissioner	Profession.	No. of votes recorded.	Elected or not elected.
Babu Gopallall Mittra,	Pleader, High Court	345	Elected.
,, Nundolall Bose,	Landed Proprietor	268	Do.
Rajah Komul Krishn Bahadoor, ...	Zemindar	6	not elected
Ward No. 2, Two Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Janokey Nauth Roy. ..	Merchant	430	Elected.
,, Grindro Coomar Dutt. ...	Landed Proprietor	385	Do.
Roy Kanaielall Dey Bahadoor, ...	Professor of Chemistry, Campbell Medical School	347	Not elected
Ward No. 3, Two Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Kally Nauth Mitter ..	Attorney-at-law	383	Elected.
,, Nemye Churn Bose	Attorney at Law	172	Do.
Ward No. 4. Two Commissioner's to be elected.			
Babu Joygobind Law	Banian	212	Elected.
Dr. Rajendralala Mittra ...	Director, Wards' Institution	179	Do
Babu Rajendra Nauth Mittra ...	Head Assistant Bengal Secretariat	160	Not elected
,, Nobogopaul Mitter ...	Editor "National Paper"	117	Do,
Ward No. 5. Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Dr. Rajendralala Mittra ...	Director, Wards' Institution	602	Elected.
Babu Radha r o m o n Mittra ...	Broker	284	Do.
,, Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee...	Pleader High Court	161	Do.
,, Monerlall Khan dilwal ...	Merchant	87	Not elected
,, Beharylall Auddy,		53	Do
Rai Shama Sauker Chowdry ...	Zemindar	3	Do
Ward No. 6. Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Hon'blo Kisto Das Pal	Editor "Hindoo Patriot"	800	Elected
Babu Bhubun Mohun Sircar ..	Medic l Practitioner	145	Do
,, Omesh Chunder Dutt ...	Late Vice-Chairman of the Justices	349	Do.
Ward No, 7. Three Commissioners to be elected.			
,, Sreenauth Chunder ...	Attorney-at Law	196	Elected.
,, Prannath Datt	Landholder Nimtolla Dutt Family	164	Do.
,, Grindro Coomar Dutt .	Do, Do	123	Do.
H. M. Mehta Esqr....	Merchant	70	Not elected
C. H. Perry Esqr. Ward No. 8.	Commission Agent &c.,	33	Do.
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Mooraley Dhur Sen ...	Attorney-at-law	360	Elected
,, Omesh Chunder Dutt ..	Zemindar	353	Do.
,, Modoo Soodun Dutt	Assistant Banian	265	Do.
,, Bolyechand Dutt Ward No. 9.	Attorney-at-law	17	Not elected
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Joggobund h o o Bose M. D. ..	Doctor	434	Elected
,, Probadhchunder Mullick,	Zemindar	358	Do.
,, Cally Churn Shome ...	Assistant, Military Pay Office	167	Do.
,, Toolseydas Dutt Ward No. 10.	Trader	45	Not elected
Three Commissioner to be elected.			
Babu Sreenath Dass..	Pleader High Court	228	Elected
,, Bhogg'o b u t t y Churn Bose ...	Do. Do. Do,	96	Do.
,, Goneshchund e r Chunder ...	Attorney-at-law	79	Do.
Wards No. 11. Two Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Joneshchund e r Dutt ...	Zemiudar (Wellington Square Dutt Family)	363	Elected
,, Jodunath Ghose. Ward No. 12.	Principal, Seal's Free College	169	Do.
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Callymohun Das.	Peader High Court	141	Elected
,, Chundermadhub Ghose ..	Do. Do. Do,	127	Do.
,, Bhoyrubchunder Banerjee .. Ward No. 13.	Do. Do. Do.	94	Do.
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Sitanath Das ...	Zemindar	135	Elected
,, Preonath Dutt..	House-holder	127	Do.
T. W. Gribble E q. ...	Post Master General, Bengal	6	Do.
James Wilson Esq. .. Ward No. 14.	Editor "Indian Daily News"	3	Not elected
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Soorendranath Banerjea .	Late of the Bengal Civil Service	107	Elected
Monivi Ahmed ...	Translator High Court	57	Do.
Babu Shamach u r n Sircar . Ward No. 15.	Govt. Pensioner. Late Interpreter High Court	23	Do.
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Moulvie Serajul Islam		68	Elected
Shahazaddah Wallagohoor Shah	Mysore Family	50	Do.
Dr. E W. Chambers.	Doctor	42	Do
Moulvie Joharuddeen Ahmed		12	Not elected
Alex Wilson Esq. Ward No. 16.		3	Do.
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds	Secy. Govt. of Bengal	26	Elected
Babu Anund Mohun Bose	Barrister-at-law	26	Do.
,, Bindabunchunder Deb Mondal Ward No. 17.	Zemindar	17	Do.
Three Commissioners to be elected.			
Babu Doorga Mohun Doss	Pleader, High Court	53	Elected
The Revd. Dr. Krishna Mohun Banerjee.	Clergyman	22	Do.
T. B. Lane Esq. ...	Secy. Board of Revenue	9	ditto
W. C. Bonnerjea Esq. Ward No. 18.	Barrister-at-law	6	Not elected
Two Commissioners to be elected.			
Thomas Walter Bahonau ...	Assistant in Surveyor General's Office,	18	Elected
Alfred William Phipson ...	Pilot	11	Do.

It will be observed that the European community as a body have held themselves aloof. We stated in a previous issue that the electors of some Native Wards had proposed to elect independent Europeans, but these have refused to stand. We are told that a large number of the electors of Jorabagan Ward had given their votes to Mr. J. B. Roberts, but as that gentleman declined to serve, they were obliged to cancel their votes. The Government has the right to nominate one-third of the members, that is 24, and we believe that most, if not all of them, will be Europeans in order to balance the native element in the corporation. But it is doubtful whether independent Europeans will agree to serve. While we are glad to see so many natives returned for the new Commission, we must confess that it will lack the very backbone from the absence of independent Europeans. From our experience we do not hesitate to say that natives, however able and zealous, stand much in need of the moral support of independent European colleagues to make their influence felt.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda Fasciculus V with the Commentary of Sayana Acharja, edited by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. It is preceded by a learned and instructive Introduction. The learned Doctor says :

"The injunction that the Aranyakas should be read by those only who have renounced all domestic ties and betaken themselves to the life of a hermit, has produced a curious prejudice on the subject; it is generally believed that the reading of them by a householder brings on misfortune in the form of loss of wealth, disease, domestic bereavement, and some times all the three evils. By a curious coincidence, and to the satisfaction of those pandits who had prognosticated evil, I, when editing the Taittirya Aranyaka of the Black Yajur Veda, some eight years ago, lost my father and mother, was confined to bed by a dangerous illness for a whole year, and suffered heavily in purse, and since the beginning of the last year when I took up this work I have been a great sufferer both in health and in purse from which I have scant hope of recovery, unless a third Aranyaka taken up next year should enable me to prove the falsity of the belief. But the folly of the belief apart, it has led to MSS. of the work being neglected; no householder will keep them; and it is not easy to have access to the MSS. of itinerant, intelligent, Hindu hermits. When, at the suggestion of Professor Max Muller, who informed me that good MSS. of this work were not available in Europe, I made a careful search for materials in all the principal libraries of Bengal and Benares, I met with scant success.

We sincerely sympathize with the editor in the afflictions, which have befallen him in the pursuit of his Aranyaka studies.

There is an interesting controversy in the Introduction as to the founder of the Aitareya school. According to native belief the founder of the Aitareya school was a sage of the name of Mahidasa. He is described in the Chhandogya Upanishad as a scholar of great renown, who, in the fullness of his knowledge of the Divine truth, defied disease by saying: "Why dost thou afflict me, for I shall not be destroyed by thee;" and to have lived sixteen hundred years. He had Aitarya for his generic name, and Sankara Acharya takes it for a metronymic, son of Itara (*Itarayah apatyam Aitareya.*) We give the controversy in the editor's own words :

"Sayana, in the Introduction to his commentary on the Aitareya Brahmana, accounts for the epithet by relating a story, which runs thus : "Verily a certain learned sage (*Maharshi*) had many wives; one of them was named Itara, and she had a son named Mahidassa; for it is stated in the

Aranyakanda 'this (fact) was verily known to Mahidassa Aitareya.' The sage was excessively fond of his sons by his other wives, but not of Mahidassa. Now, once, at a ceremonial assembly, neglecting Mahidassa, he placed his other sons on his lap. Beholding the sorrowful face of Mahidassa, his mother, Itara, prayed her tutelary Goddess the Earth (Bhumi). The Goddess, assuming a resplendent form, appeared in the assembly, presented Mahidassa, an excellent throne, placed him thereon, and, knowing him to be more learned than the other youths, blessed him a knowledge of this Brahmana. Through that blessing there became manifest, in the mind of Mahidassa, the Brahmana of forty chapters (*adhyayas*) beginning with the words 'Agni among the Gods, is the lowest,' and ending with 'he knocks down 'he knocks down' and thereafter Brahmana beginning with the words, 'Now the Mahavrata,' and ending with 'the teacher, the teacher,' comprising the duties appropriate for forest life (*Aranyaka-vrata*)"

The learned Professor Max Muller is disposed to doubt the antiquity of this story. He thinks "it sounds very apocryphal, and had a merely etymological origin. Itara, in Sanskrit, means not only the other of two, but also low, rejected. Thus, if the Patronymic Aitereya was to be accounted for, it was easy to turn it into a metronymic, and to make Atareya the tion to an Itra, a rejected wife." That a part of the story, that which refers to the Goddess Bhumi, is purely mythical there can be no question; but it does not follow that, that portion of it which treats of the derivation of the name should consequently be reckoned under the same category. Even in a court of law the corroborated portion of the testimony of one who has been convicted of falsehood, is not rejected; and in history we cannot afford to do otherwise than accept whatever appears probable. To reject the whole for the sake of some errors, misstatements, or falsehood in a particular record, would be to reject history altogether.

It is undeniable that etymological vagaries are indulged in very largely in the Vedas, and many such vagaries have also been adopted by commentators; but those facts cannot *ipso facto* justify the rejection, on our part, of all etymological derivations. It would be highly illogical to do so, though the frequency of fanciful etymologies in the Vedas should keep us on our guard. In the case of the story under notice there is nothing on the face of it to render the derivation particularly improbable. It was by no means uncommon in former times for persons born out of wedlock, or what would be the same thing, deserted by their fathers, to adopt the name of their mothers. In the Chhandogy Upanishad a boy, about to go to a tutor, asks his mother what was his family gotra, and she replies: "I know not child, of what gotra you are. During my youth when I got thee, I was engaged to serve many as a maid servant; I know not of what gotra you are. Jabala is my name, and Satyakama is the name; say therefore, that you are Satyakama Jabala (son of Jabala.)" The youth was accepted as a Brahmana for his boldness in telling the truth to his tutor; and, subsequently, he attained great distinction as an expounder of theology. The atheist Jabala, who figures so prominently in the Ramayna, was a descendant of this youth. In the Mahabharata, the three Pandava brothers, Yudhisthira, Bhima and Arjuna, whose births are euphemistically attributed to Dharma, Indra and Vayu, are frequently addressed by their metronymic Kaunteyah, 'the sons of Kunti.' In the same way, their alleged brothers, Nakula and Sahadeva, both of Madri by the Asvini Kumaras, are named Madreya. Dhritarashtra, born of Ambika, wife of Santanu, by Vyasa, is called Ambikasuta. Vyasa himself, the alleged author of the Mahabharata and the great digester of the Vedas, is frequently addressed by the name of Satyavatisuta, the son of Satyvati the fisherwoman, Bhishma, the grand father of the Pandus, bore the metronymic of Gangeya, because he was born, as alleged, of the river Ganges, with whom his father Santanu had a liaison. Karna, the half brother of the Pandus, was born of Kunti before her marriage, and having been brought up by one Radha, bore the metronymic of Radheya. Hanumana, the son of Anjana the wife of Kesari, was named Anjaneya, because his real father was said to be the storm-god Pavana. Nor was the circumstance of ones being born out of wedlock, however unpleasant it may be to be told so, been held a bar to distinction in learning or social rank in ancient times. Not to advert to modern Dukes, Marquisses, Lords Baronets, Rajas, Nawabs and others, the bar sinister on whose escutcheons has not in the least interfered with their rising in social rank in our times, the renown of Vyasa, Jabala and the Pandus suffices to show that we need not necessarily entertain any doubt on the derivation of Aitareya on account of its being a metronymic. It might be fanciful for ought we know, but there is nothing on the face of it to render it improbable or unworthy of belief.

We should like to see Professon Max Muller's reply to the above.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Dhunjeebhai Framjie Literary Club Ketwady, Bombay	13	4	0
G. A. Mittra Esq. Kaswalee	10	0	0
Shankar Rao D. Esq. Khowgaon	6	10	0
Pabna Government School	13	4	0
E. C. Sammugavelie Pelte Esq. Mysore	13	8	0
P. N. Krishna Murite Esq. Mysore	13	4	0
Khagole Reading Room,	6	10	0
Baboo Woomachurn Mookerjea, Beerbhoom	6	10	0
,, Ramnamith Dey, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Bishnoochunder Biswas, Bogulogra	10	0	0
,, Shoseevoosun Bhattacharjea, Meherpore	10	0	0
,, Hurrymohun Gooho, Tipperah	13	4	0
,, Modhu Ram, Chittagong	2	12	3
,, Mohadeb Mookerjea, Monghyr	13	4	0
,, Chundersekhar Mookerjea, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Bhoonychurn Sarmah, Tezpore	2	6	0
,, Chundercoomar Chatterjea, Rajpore	10	0	0
,, Muddunmohun Ghose, Mooktagacha	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 23, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 16th August* 1876.—Mr. T. D. Moran is appointed temporarily to be a special officer for the survey and record of the Nizamut lands.

The 19th August 1876.—Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Gobindpore division of the Manbhoom district, is appointed to the special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Barkagurh estate in the district of Lohardugga, *vice* Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey.

The 20th August 1876.—Mr. J. C. Price, Settlement Officer in Midnapore, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the 11th instant, *vice* Mr. H. F. J. Kean, who has forfeited his appointment by taking an extension of furlough beyond two years. Mr. Price will, however, officiate as Settlement Officer in Midnapore.

Mr. G. S. Park is appointed to be Settlement Officer in Midnapore, *vice* Mr. Price, but to continue to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Sarun, until further orders.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, M.A., is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. Park, but to continue to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade in Durbhunga, until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. MacDonnell, but to continue to officiate as a Judge of the Small Cause Courts, and Subordinate Judge of the First Grade, at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, until further orders.

Mr. A. Manson is appointed to be Second Inspector of Registration Offices, *vice* Mr. Hallett, but to continue to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade in Pooree, until further orders.

The following officers are appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, viz.—

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine *vice* Mr. E. S. Moseley.
" A. C. Tute, *vice* Mr. J. Whitmore.

The following officers are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade, viz.—

Mr. E. R. Henry, *vice* Mr. Skrine.
" S. S. Jones, *vice* Mr. Tute

The 21st August 1876.—Baboo Brajo Kant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Fenny River division of the Noakholly district, is transferred to the district of Backergunge.

Baboo Sharoda Prosad Sirkar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is appointed to have charge of the Fenny River division of that district.

The 22nd August 1876.—Mr. J. Kennedy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th September 1876.

Moulvi Abdool Hye, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Magoorah division of that district, during the absence on leave, of Mr. J. Kennedy, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Moorshedabad. Mr. Stevens will act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade from the date on his being relieved of his duties as Officiating Judge of Moorshedabad.

In supersession of the orders of the 12th July 1876, Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Jessore.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, Officiating Judge of Moorshedabad, having resumed charge of his office on the 18th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3rd May 1876, is cancelled.

The 23rd August 1876.—Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 27th July 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th idem, is cancelled.

The 24th August 1876.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, having joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 24th July 1876, is cancelled.

The 25th August 1876.—Mr. D. W. M. Tesiro, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Gya, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. F. M. Halliday, or until further orders.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade:—

Mr. W. R. Larmine, *vice* Mr. N. S. Alexander.
" E. G. Glazier, *vice* Mr. F. M. Halliday.
" R. D. Hime, *vice* Mr. A. Smith.
" C. C. Stevens, *vice* Mr. R. D. Hime, on leave.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade:—

Mr. H. J. Newbery, *vice* Mr. W. R. Larminie.
" H. Mosely, *vice* Mr. R. D. Hime.
" C. F. Magrath, *vice* Mr. E. G. Glazier.
" H. S. Beadon, *vice* Mr. C. F. Magrath, on leave.

The 28th August 1876.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India for the periods specified against their names viz.—

Mr. G. K. Weber, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, —six months, on sick certificate.

" R. M. Waller, C.S. Assistant Magistrate and Collector,—three months, on sick certificate.

" H. W. D. Clerk, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Third Grade,—one month, on sick certificate.

" T. Walton, District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore, —two months' furlough.

G. E. Manisty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector,—six months, on medical certificate.

The 29th August 1876.—The following revised notification dated 5th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem:—

Mr. J. Anderson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, acted in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners from the 26th June to 23rd July, and from 1st to 4th August 1876.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnel, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga, is allowed leave for two months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st September next, or such later date before the 15th idem as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. O. Quinn, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. P. MacDonnel, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of Collector under Act X of 1870.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Ramgopal Ghose Memorial will be held at the rooms of the British Indian Association No. 18, British Indian Street, on Friday the 8th September at 5 P. M. for the purpose of receiving accounts and making necessary arrangements for carrying out the Memorial.

TARINEY CHURN BANERJEE,
RAJENDER DUTT,
Honorary Secretaries.

Howrah Docking Co., Limited.

The Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5, Bentinck Street, on Saturday next, the 9th instant, noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1876, and to declare a Dividend.

The Transfer Register will remain closed from this date to the day of Meeting.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
Managing Directors.

Calcutta, 2nd September 1876.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration to the Estate of Sreemutty Soorasoondery Dabee late of Pathooriaghattah widow of Babu Gopaullall Tagore deceased have been granted to Babu Kallykissen Tagore the only son of the said deceased with effect within the province of Bengal.

SWINHOE LAW & Co.,
Attorneys.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

Horticultural Machinery, Tools, &c.,

Lawn Mowing Machines,

	16,	19,	22,	25,	30,	36	inch.
Rs.	135,	145,	165,	245,	310,	375	each.

CAN BE WORKED BY
A Boy, A Man, A Man and Boy, Donkey, Pony, Small Horse.

The above Lawn Mowers are manufactured to our express order, and are on the very best principle of construction.

Archimedean Lawn Mowers.

	6,	8,	10,	12,	14,	16,	inch.
Rs.	12,	27,	55,	70	85,	100,	each.

The Archimedean Lawn Mower is a very handy and effective Machine, and preferred by some to a more expensively got up article.

Garden Rollers.

Double Cylinder.

	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	inch.
Rs.	50,	60,	70,	80,	90,	110,	150,	200,	each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting.

For training or protecting Flowers, making Fowl-Houses, guarding Fish from Kites in exposed. Aquariums, keeping Crows out of verandahs, and for many other similar purposes, it will be found very suitable and cheap.

Mesh	½,	¾,	1,	1¼,	1½,	1⅝,	2	inch.
Rs.	2-8,	1-8,	1-2,	0-14,	0-10,	0-8,	0-8	p.yd. 2 ft. wd.
	3-12,	2-4,	1-11,	1-5,	0-15,	0-12,	0-12	,, 3 ,,

BORDER FOR CROQUET GROUNDS, As. 12 PER YARD.

Garden Watering Pots.

Painted Red or Green.

	1,	1½,	2,	3,	4,	6,	8,	12,	16,	20 qts.
Rs.	2,	2-4,	2-8,	3-8,	4,	5,	5-12,	6-12,	8-12,	10-8 each.

Sets Gardening Tools.

Fitted with English Ash Handles, very nicely got up and suitable for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.

No.	000,	000,	00,	0,	1,	2,	3,	3a,	4,	5	6
Rs.	2,	2-8,	3,	3-8,	4-8,	5-8,	6-8,	7-8,	8-8,	12-0,	12-8 per set.

Edging Knives, Handled, Rs. 3-0 each.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consists purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Ague and Fever of all kinds acute and chronic, Chest and Heart diseases *i. e.* Asthma, Phthisis, Palpitation of heart and Consumption. Spleen and Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula Dysentry, Venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Female affections and other diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretion to a healthy state. Chronic diseases o not long standing can be cured in 15 days indifficult cases of long standing it must be continued for one and in some cases for two months.

Price for a phial containing six chittaks is Rs. 5-8 only.

Testimonials are annexed.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠ ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীতা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ পীড়ার অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতে ছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃতরস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীঅশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আন হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদন যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভুষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চিরকৃতজ্ঞত-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ন রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশড়িহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়া ছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গাল টীকিট দেওয়াছিল, তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটাই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেল সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুক লব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষ অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্ন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা গ্রেট কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয় দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুস্থের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
মোঃ দেভড়দা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY.
Baukipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

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Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

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(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

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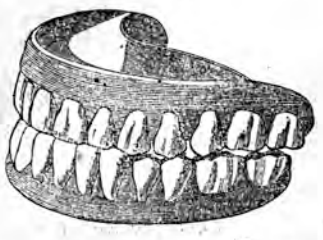

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.